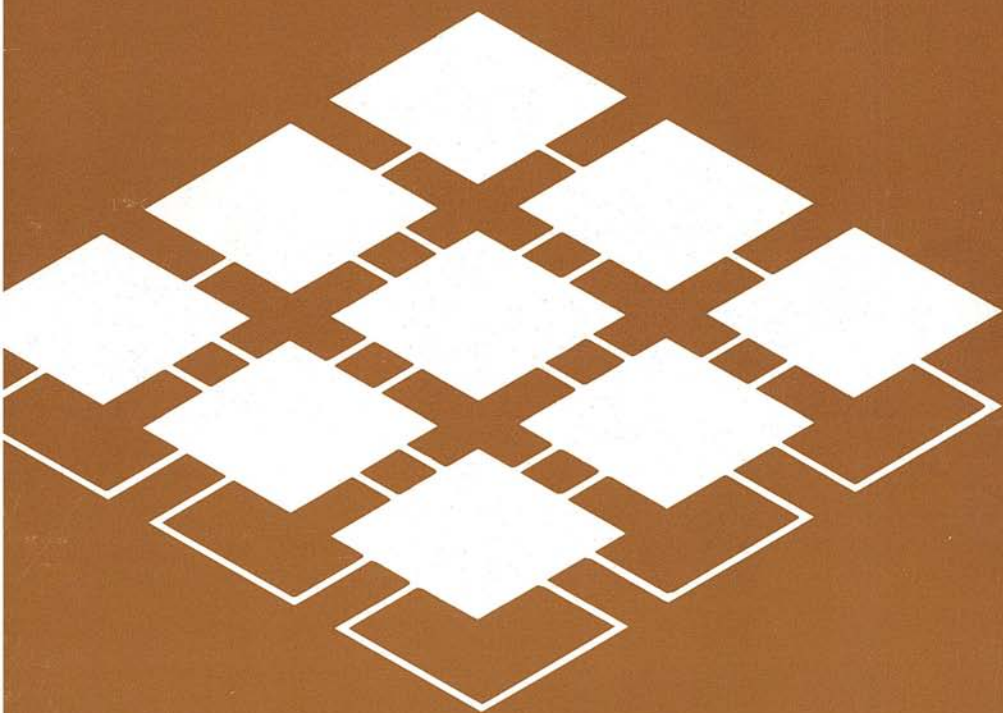


UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA

School of Law



1982/83 University of Hawaii at Manoa School of Law

NATURE OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS BOOKLET

This document provides general information about the University of Hawaii School of Law, its programs and services, and summarizes those major policies and procedures of the University and the School of Law of relevance to students. The information contained herein is not necessarily complete. For further information about general and specific details and requirements of programs and services, students should consult the Dean's Office in the School of Law, 1400 Lower Campus Road, Honolulu, 96822, (808) 948-7966.

The University and the School of Law reserve the right to change or delete, supplement or otherwise amend at any time the information, programs, requirements, and policies contained herein or related hereto.

Message from the Dean

When the Law School starts classes in August 1982, it will embark on the tenth year of legal education in Hawaii. The School's achievements, since it first admitted a class of 53 pioneering students in 1973, have been impressive. Four hundred and thirty students have graduated and taken their place among the Bar. University of Hawaii graduates now occupy important positions in private practice, in government law offices, in the Hawaii legislature, and in judicial clerkships. All but a handful have remained in Hawaii to serve our citizens; several now practice law on other Pacific Islands. The University of Hawaii Law Alumni Association has become well-organized and enthusiastically supports the Law School and its students.

The students, with the strong support of the faculty, publish the *University of Hawaii Law Review*, a fine journal now in its fourth year of providing scholarly and critical analyses of law and legal developments of importance to the State and Nation. First-year students engage in appellate advocacy training in their second semester, and students who excel go on to join the Moot Court Board and to participate in the National Moot Court Competition. Clinical education, the newest development in legal education in the United States, flourishes at the Law School, and the School's clinical legal educators have been singled out nationwide as among "the best clinical education has to offer."

In Spring 1982, the clinical education program produced a team which finished among the top four finalists in the Western Region Client Counseling Competition, besting teams from several of the most well-established law schools in the West.

The faculty has taken an active role in founding and participating in the activities of the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education, which has grown over the last few years into an effective vehicle for helping Hawaii lawyers to keep up to date on important legal developments. Members of the law faculty regularly lecture to Hawaii's lawyers and, through the Hawaii Judicial Seminar conducted by the Law School, to Hawaii's judges, as well. The research and public service of faculty members has increased at a rapid pace and has served to strengthen and improve Hawaii's law and legal institutions. The faculty is dynamic and productive, and is dedicated to excellence in teaching.

The internationally recognized Law of the Sea Institute has become part of the Law School. In 1981 it sponsored an outstanding conference on the Law of the Sea in Honolulu, and in 1982 it conducted another international conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

By the time this message is published, the beautiful and architecturally exciting new law library on Dole Street will have been completed, and occupancy will begin in January, 1983. Groundbreaking for a handsome new classroom and office building, located next to the library, took place with joyful ceremony on March 9, 1982, and the two-story building, with five classrooms, a beautiful moot court room, institutes, and offices is scheduled for completion in Summer 1983.

Both the growth and the achievements of the School of Law are reflective of the importance of the Law School to the State of Hawaii and of the recognition of that importance by the leaders of the State. The presence of the School enables many of Hawaii's brightest sons and daughters, who might otherwise be deprived of a professional career, to receive the education necessary to take their place among the Bar. The School brings together in its classrooms the richest mixture of persons of different ethnic and cultural backgrounds of any law school in the country, and teaches them how to work and live together with *aloha*—even in the rigorous and challenging law school setting. And, regardless of their different backgrounds, all share a love for Hawaii which, as they grow to accept positions of prominence in the State, will help assure a strong and healthy future for the State and all its citizens.

The School also provides a vehicle for analyzing and resolving many of the serious problems which face our legal system. Research and service, which, as former Dean Marvin Anderson has pointed out, are the "handmaidens of teaching," can provide insights and help to develop and implement workable solutions to problems facing the courts—some of which seem unmanageable. Similarly, the academic side of law takes a special interest in professional ethics, and can work with the organized bar to strengthen the ethics of the legal profession, to the benefit of all our citizens. These are ongoing areas of interest and concern for the faculty and student body, and the potential contribution of the School of Law in these and other areas of vital importance to the State (and Nation) is without limit.

Finally, the Law School, as it enters its tenth year of provisional accreditation, has earned the imprimatur of permanent accreditation. The School has been found to be in full compli-

ance with all the requirements for such accreditation imposed by the American Bar Association. Our curriculum, our faculty, our student body, and our library are all strong and growing stronger each year.

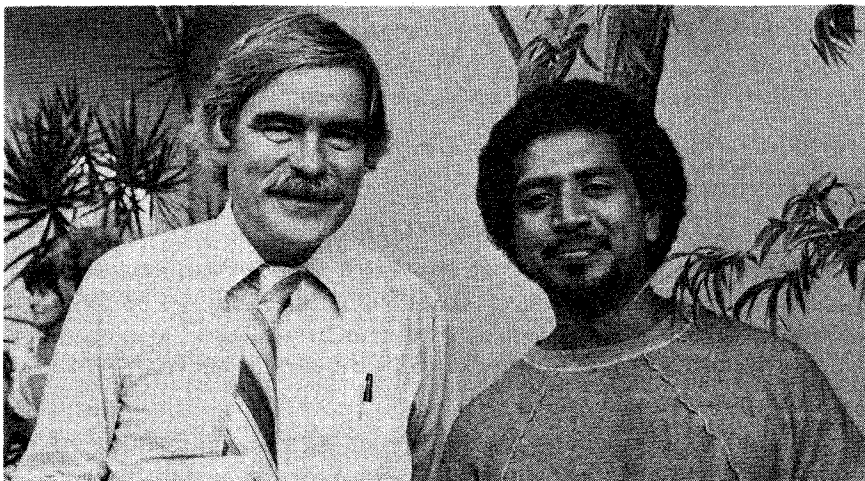
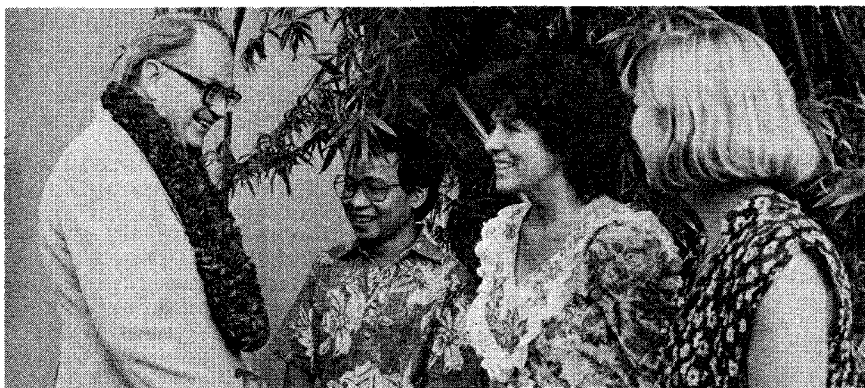
For all these achievements, and for the promise of a bright future, the Law School owes its gratitude to the far-sighted leaders of the State in all branches of government, to the administration of the University and the Manoa Campus with whom the School has joined in a partnership to help the University retain its greatness, to the many members of the Hawaii Bar who are firmly behind the School, to the alumni who suffered gallantly in the most modest of circumstances to excel in their legal education, to the faculty, administration and staff who have given a measure of devotion and dedication often above and beyond the call of duty, and, finally, to a committed student body who maintain their spirit of *aloha* notwithstanding the rigors of a first-rate legal education.

To all of them we offer our commitment to continue to strive for the margin of excellence and achievement which, alone, will continue to justify their support.

IN MEMORIAM

Annette Matsuoka was Secretary to the Associate Dean for several years, a position in which she served with dedication. Her untimely death in March, 1982 saddened all members of the Law School community who join Annette's family in mourning her loss.

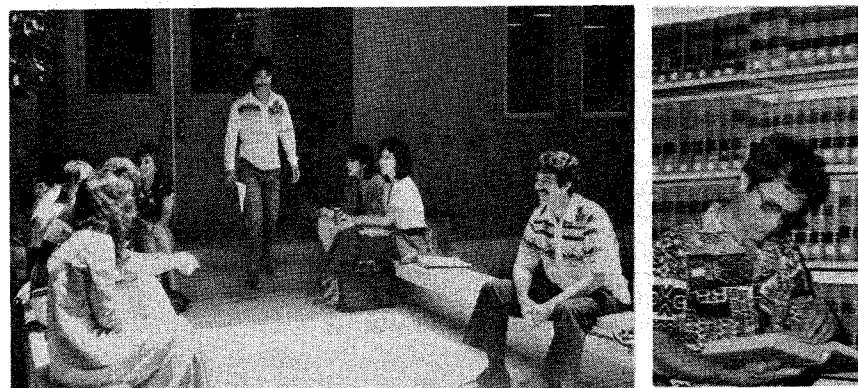
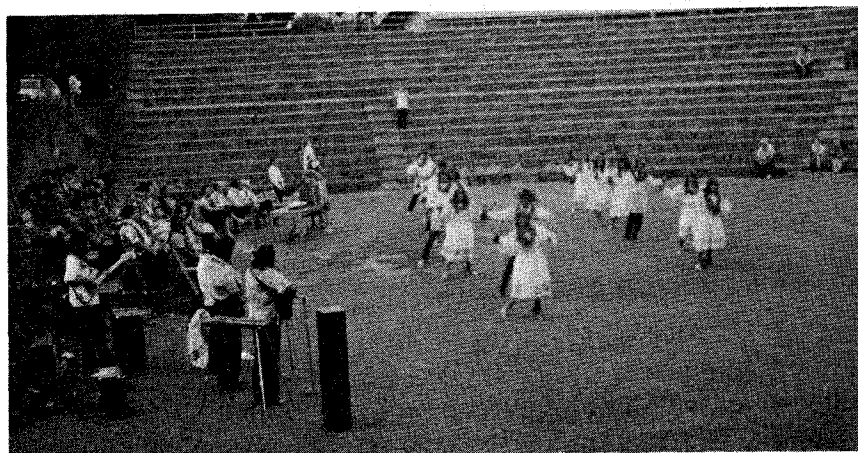
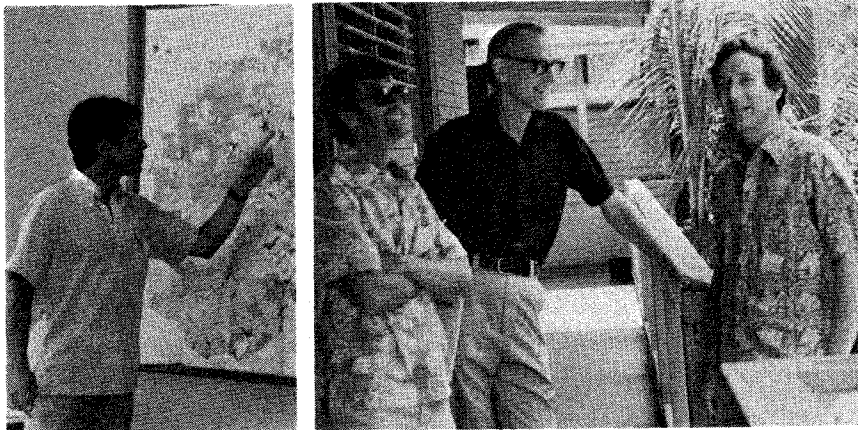
Susan McKay was in her second year of law study at the time she passed away. She was an active member of the community and maintained a distinguished academic record. She had particular interest in the Moot Court Program, and in her memory the Susan McKay Memorial Moot Court Award will be given annually.



Top, left: Dean Richard S. Miller accepts a traditional koa bowl on the occasion of his investiture as Dean presented by Alexa Fujise, 1980, representing the Alumni Organization. Top, right: William S. Richardson, Chief Justice, Hawaii Supreme Court addresses Convocation audience, August 23, 1982. Middle: Chancellor Marvin Anderson congratulates academic award recipients Liem Hieu Do, Kathleen Clark and Kerry Chan. Bottom: Professor Addison Bowman with law student and East-West Center awardee Vincent Sebastian from Palau, Micronesia.

Contents

NATURE OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS BOOKLET,	1
FROM THE DEAN'S OFFICE,	2
IN MEMORIAM, 1982-83,	3
LAW SCHOOL ACADEMIC CALENDAR, 1982-83,	7
UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION,	8
SCHOOL OF LAW ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS, FACULTY, LIBRARIANS AND STAFF,	9
GENERAL INFORMATION,	17
The University of Hawaii,	17
History of the Law School,	17
Physical Facilities of the Law School,	18
Libraries,	18
Profile of the Law Student Body,	19
Accreditation of the Law School,	19
Tuition and Application Fees,	19
Refunds,	19
Financial Aid,	20
Part-Time Employment,	21
Student Health Service,	21
Housing,	21
Food Services,	21
Center for Student Development,	22
Placement Services and Data,	22
Non-Discrimination Policy,	22
Student Regulations,	23
Change of Address,	23
Student Conduct,	23
Financial Obligations,	23
Parking and Traffic,	23
Admission to Practice Law,	23
Liaison with the Hawaii Bar,	24
ACADEMIC INFORMATION,	25
JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM,	25
Objectives, Methods, Rationale and Description of Curriculum,	25
Curriculum and Courses,	28
General Electives—Post First-Year,	30
Special Projects,	31
Description of Courses, Seminars, Workshops,	32
GRADES AND DEGREE REQUIREMENTS,	40
Grades,	40
Degree Requirements,	40
PRE-ADMISSION TO LAW SCHOOL PROGRAM,	41
OTHER LAW SCHOOL PROGRAMS,	41
GOVERNANCE OF THE LAW SCHOOL,	42
ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES,	42
Student Exchange Program (WICHE),	43
Transfer Applications,	44
PRIVACY RIGHTS,	44
PRE-LAW EDUCATION,	45
COMMUNITY LEGAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS,	45
Continuing Legal Education,	45
The Legal Assistant Program,	46
Law of the Sea Institute,	46
AWARDS AND PRIZES,	47
LAW STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS,	49
RECENT GIFTS TO THE LAW SCHOOL,	52
CAMPUS MAP,	56



Top, left: Professor David Callies teaches a class in Land Use. *Top, right:* Professors Mack Player, Richard Pearson and Ronald Brown at the present Law School Complex. *Middle:* Class of 1982 and the Law School Hula Halau practice for the 1982 Graduation ceremony. *Bottom, left:* Students relaxing after class. *Bottom, right:* Professor Jerome Dupont in the Law Library.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA LAW SCHOOL CALENDAR 1982-83

FALL SEMESTER 1982

Orientation and introductory block for incoming students; academic advising	August 16-20 (M-F)
Law School and University registration	August 23, 24, 26 (M, Tu, Th)
First day of instruction for School of Law	August 23 (M)
Holiday: Labor Day	September 6 (M)
Last day to register; last day for Fall graduating students to file diploma application	September 13 (M)
Last day to withdraw from classes	September 17 (F)
Holiday: Discoverers' Day	October 11 (M)
Last day for instructors to submit "I" removal grades to Record Office	November 1 (M)
Holiday: General Election Day	November 2 (Tu)
Holiday: Thanksgiving Day	November 25 (Th)
Noninstructional Day	November 26 (F)
Last day of instruction for School of Law	December 3 (F)
Study period	December 6-8 (M-W)
Final examinations	December 9-18 (Th-Sa)
Commencement; Fall semester ends	December 19 (Su)

SPRING SEMESTER 1983

Academic advising	January 3-7 (M-F)
Law School and University registration	January 10, 11, 13 (M, Tu, Th)
First day of instruction for School of Law	January 17 (M)
Last day to register; last day for Spring graduating students to file diploma application	January 28 (F)
Last day to withdraw from classes	February 4 (F)
Holiday: Presidents' Day	February 21 (M)
Application deadline for persons applying for Law School for Fall semester	March 1 (Tu)
Spring recess	March 21-26 (M-Sa)
Holiday: Kuhio Day	March 25 (F)
Holiday: Good Friday	April 1 (F)
Last day for instructors to submit "I" removal grades to Records Office	April 4 (M)
Last day of instruction for School of Law	April 29 (F)
Application deadline for transfer students	May 1 (Su)
Study period	May 2-4 (M-W)
Final examinations	May 5-14 (Th-Sa)
Commencement; Spring semester ends	May 15 (Su)

University Administration

BOARD OF REGENTS

Stephen G. Bess, Hawaii
Gregory Dela Cruz, Oahu
Julia Frohlich, Oahu
Robert M. Fujimoto, Hawaii
James F. Gary, Oahu
Gerard A. Jervis, Oahu

Stanley Y. Mukai, Oahu
Ambrose J. Rosehill, Oahu
Kenneth K. Sato, Maui
Walter R. Steiger, Oahu
Burt K. Tsuchiya, Kauai
Tatsuki Shiramizu, Secretary for the Board

UNIVERSITY

Fujio Matsuda, ScD, President
Peter N. Dobson, Jr., PhD, Acting Vice-President for Academic Affairs
Harold S. Masumoto, JD, Vice-President for Administration
Ralph M. Horii, MA, Interim Director of Finance
Marvin J. Anderson, LLM, Chancellor, MANOA
Stephen Mitchell, PhD, Chancellor, HILO
Ralph M. Miwa, PhD, Chancellor, WEST OAHU
Dewey Kim, MPA, Chancellor, COMMUNITY COLLEGES

DEANS, UH MANOA

David E. Contois, *Interim Provost and Dean*, College of Arts & Sciences
Rex A. Wade, Faculty of Arts & Humanities, College of Arts & Sciences
Richard K. Seymour, Faculty of Languages, Linguistics & Literature, College of Arts & Sciences
Robert L. Pecsok, Faculty of Natural Sciences, College of Arts & Sciences
Deane E. Neubauer, Faculty of Social Sciences, College of Arts & Sciences
H. David Bess, College of Business Administration
Wesley T. Park, College of Continuing Education & Community Service
Andrew W. S. In, College of Education
Paul Yuen, College of Engineering
Noel P. Kefford, College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources
John W. Shupe, *Interim*, Graduate Division
Elmer E. Botsai, School of Architecture
Richard S. Miller, School of Law
Ira W. Harris, Graduate School of Library Studies
Terence A. Rogers, School of Medicine
Hessel Flitter, *Interim*, School of Nursing
Jerrold M. Michael, School of Public Health
Daniel S. Sanders, School of Social Work
Chuck Y. Gee, School of Travel Industry Management
Ely Meyerson, Student Affairs
Robert K. Sakai, Summer Session

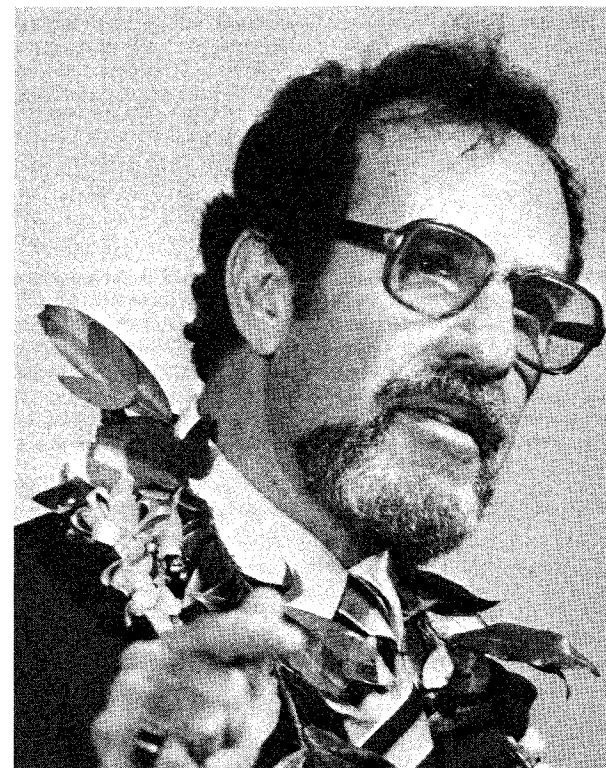
School of Law Administrative Officers, Faculty, Librarians and Staff

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Richard S. Miller
Dean and Professor of Law

BS, Boston University, 1951
JD, magna cum laude, Boston University, 1956
LLM, Yale University, 1959

Dean Miller came to Hawaii in 1973 to help found the new University of Hawaii School of Law. He earned his law degree at Boston University School of Law, where he served as editor-in-chief of the *Boston University Law Review*. Following graduation, Dean Miller practiced law in Boston before entering Yale Law School as the recipient of a Sterling-Ford Fellowship to study for a Master of Laws degree. A law teacher since 1959, Miller taught for six years at Wayne State University School of Law and eight years at the Ohio State University College of Law, where he also served as Director of Clinical and Interdisciplinary Programs, before leaving for Hawaii. His principal areas of teaching and research included Torts and Conflict of Laws. While teaching at the University of Hawaii School of Law, he assisted in the founding of the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education, the Hawaii Council on Legal Education for Youth, and the University's Legal Assistant Program and served as the Law School's Acting Associate Dean (1976-77). In addition to publishing many scholarly articles, Dean Miller's special interest in teaching youth about the legal system resulted in the publication of his booklet, *Courts and the Law: An Introduction to Our Legal System*, which has been widely used in high schools across the nation since 1970.



Dean Richard S. Miller
addresses the School's
Opening Convocation,
August 23, 1982.

Lawrence H. Kam
Assistant Dean*BS, University of Southern California, 1952*
LLB, Cornell Law School, 1955

Assistant Dean Kam has a diverse background of experience. Prior to his law school appointment, he managed and was principal owner of a manufacturing firm for 10 years. He was vice-president of a land development and insurance company for 4 years. He also served the State of Hawaii as director of the budget and deputy attorney general; he worked for the City and County of Honolulu as a deputy public prosecutor and deputy corporation counsel.

John L. Barkai
Associate Dean and
Associate Professor of Law*BBA, University of Michigan, 1967*
MBA, University of Michigan, 1968
JD, University of Michigan, 1971

Professor Barkai has been the Director of the Clinical Programs since he joined the faculty in 1978. He has also taught Evidence and Criminal Procedure. His most recent publications deal with the psychology of lawyering skills. Professor Barkai teaches trial advocacy and office skills courses for lawyers in continuing legal education programs, and has been involved in mediation as an alternative to the adversary system. From 1973 to 1978, Professor Barkai was an Associate Professor at Wayne State Law School, and prior to that was a trial attorney with the Legal Aid and Defender Association in Detroit.

Judith M. Kirkendall
Registrar and Director of Student Affairs*BA, University of Utah, 1953*
MA, University of Hawaii, 1976

Since the Law School's inception in 1973, Ms. Kirkendall has served as Registrar and has been responsible for providing student services and for liaison with the Law School Admissions Council in matters relating to the admissions process. She has taught at Georgetown and American University in Washington DC, the University of Hawaii and Sawerigading University in Bandung, Indonesia. She has designed numerous intercultural education programs, among them those for the United States Information Agency in Jakarta, the Voice of America, the Southeast Asia Trading Division of the Peace Corps, and programs in Singapore and Vietnam. She was, during her recent sabbatical leave, affiliated with the Culture Learning Institute of the East-West Center as a Research Associate.

A. Jerome Dupont
Librarian
Associate Professor of Law*BA, Capuchin Seminary of St. Mary, 1961*
JD, University of Michigan, 1967
AMLS, University of Michigan, 1971
MBA, University of Hawaii, 1979

Professor Dupont has served with the School of Law since its founding in 1973, with primary responsibility for establishing its law library. Before that he served with the University of Michigan Law Library for three years as assistant director and acting director. Active in both the American and the International Association of Law Libraries, he is especially interested in new methods of legal information collection, storage, and retrieval. For the past five years he has served as the founder and chief executive officer of the Law Library Microform Consortium, a non-profit cooperative venture involving over 200 law libraries in the conversion of older law books into inexpensive and space-economical microfiche. In 1976 and again in 1978-79 he also served as Acting Dean of the School of Law.

PERMANENT AND VISITING FACULTY***Addison M. Bowman**
Professor of Law*AB, Dartmouth College, 1957*
LLB, Dickinson School of Law, 1963
LLM, Georgetown University Law Center, 1964

Professor Bowman practiced law with the Legal Aid Agency (now Public Defender Service) for the District of Columbia following his graduation from law school. He taught at Georgetown University Law Center from 1967 until 1975, and there directed the E. Barrett Prettyman Program in Criminal Trial Advocacy and founded the Georgetown Criminal Justice Clinic. Professor Bowman has substantial criminal trial experience, and is a consultant in the matter of public defender and clinical programs for the training of criminal trial advocates. Since joining this law faculty in 1975, Professor Bowman has assisted in the development of Hawaii's new evidence code, has authored articles about Hawaii's wiretap and evidence codes, and has conducted training programs for the Judiciary of Hawaii, the Prosecuting Attorney's Office, and the office of the State Public Defender.

Ronald C. Brown
Professor of Law*BS, University of Toledo, 1965*
JD, University of Toledo, 1968
LLM, University of Michigan, 1970

Prior to joining the faculty of the School of Law, Professor Brown had taught at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law at the College of William and Mary since 1970. His experience includes working as an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, representing management and labor in labor relations matters, and acting as impartial arbitrator in labor-management disputes. His teaching specialties include labor law, and public sector labor law.

David L. Callies
Professor of Law*AB, DePauw University, 1965*
JD, University of Michigan, 1968
LLM, Nottingham University (England), 1969

Professor Callies came to the law school in 1978 following a decade of private practice where he counseled local, state and national governmental agencies in land use management and control, transportation policy and intergovernmental relations. He has studied, lectured and written widely in these areas, both nationally and internationally. Professor Callies is the co-author of *The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control*, a study of recent state land use legislation, and *The Taking Issue*, an analysis of the constitutional limits of land use control, both published by the President's Council on Environmental Quality. He was also managing editor of the *Michigan Journal of Law Reform*, an adjunct associate professor at the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and a lecturer at the University of Illinois College of Urban Sciences. Since coming to Hawaii, he has consulted on issues related to transportation policy, conservation lands and growth management, and is serving on several state and county advisory committees dealing with these issues. In 1982, Professor Callies received the Chancellor's Award for distinction in teaching, research and service. He taught at Beijing University during the summer.

Williamson B. C. Chang
Associate Professor of Law*AB, Princeton, 1972*
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1975

Professor Chang, a native of Hawaii, received his undergraduate degree from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University and his law degree from the University of California, Berkeley, where he was an editor of the *California Law Review*. Subsequently he was a law clerk for the late Judge Dick Yin Wong of the United States District Court and was in private practice in Honolulu. Besides his interest in corporations and securities regulation, he is presently involved in a study of Hawaiian Water Rights and is currently the principal investigator on a two-year federally-funded water rights project. He has served as a consultant to the Hawaii Institute for Management Analysis in Government and is a

*Subject, at this printing, to budgetary or BOR approval in some instances.

Special Deputy Attorney General acting as co-counsel for the State in land and water rights cases. Professor Chang will be on sabbatical leave during the fall semester, 1982.

James T. Countiss
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, Hampden-Sydney College, 1971
JD, University of Virginia, 1974

Professor Countiss came to the law school in 1979 following five years of legal practice in Hawaii including commercial and tort litigation for a large law firm, criminal defense as a deputy public defender, and legal counsel for the Hawaii Crime Commission. While at the University of Virginia, Professor Countiss was on the editorial board of the *Law Review* and President of the Legal Environment Group. His teaching interests include clinical education, trial practice, criminal law and procedure and Wills and Trusts.

Elizabeth Dvorkin
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, Manhattanville College, 1975
JD, Columbia University, 1978

Professor Dvorkin became a member of our tenure track faculty in September, 1981. She taught here in the spring of 1981 in the clinical program. She excelled in law school, earning honors for strong academic achievement in each of her three years of study. Since graduating from law school she has worked in Columbia's Project for the Study and Application of Humanistic Education in Law and has also served as a Lecturer-in-Law there. She has co-authored a book entitled *Becoming A Lawyer: A Humanistic Perspective on Legal Education and Professionalism*. She teaches Constitutional Law, Commercial Transactions, and Professional Responsibility.

Philip Elman
Professor of Law

AB, City College of New York, 1936
LLB, Harvard University, 1939

Professor Elman has enjoyed several careers in the law as public servant, private practitioner, and teacher. After clerking for Judge Calvert Magruder (US Court of Appeals for the First Circuit) and US Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, he served for sixteen years as Assistant to the Solicitor General of the United States, and briefed and argued a number of important cases before the US Supreme Court. In 1961, President Kennedy appointed him to the Federal Trade Commission where he served as a Commissioner for the next ten years. He received a Rockefeller Public Service Award in 1967. Since 1971, he has been counsel to a large firm in Washington DC, has taught at Georgetown University Law Center, and has engaged in various public interest and *pro bono* activities.

Mari Hong
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, summa cum laude, Arizona State University, 1975
JD, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1980

Professor Hong achieved an unusually distinguished academic record as a law student. While in law school, she served as tutor for students in the Pre-Admission Program for two years, and was also a member of the *Law Review*. After graduation, she clerked for the Honorable Herbert Y. C. Choy of the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and then practiced law for a year. During 1981-82, she also taught Advanced Torts and Sex-Based Discrimination and Other Civil Rights Litigation. She will be on leave during 1982-83 to pursue an LLM degree at the Harvard Law School.

Amy Hilsman Kastely
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, University of Chicago, 1973
JD, University of Chicago Law School, 1977

While attending the University of Chicago Law School, Ms. Kastely was associate editor of the *Law Review*. After receiving her law degree, she served as Law Clerk to US District Judge Bernard M. Decker for two years, and then as Staff Attorney and Clinical Fellow in the Mandel Clinic of the University of Chicago Law School from 1979 to 1981. She was a Visiting Assistant Professor of Law at the University of Hawaii School of Law in 1981, will become a member of the tenure track faculty beginning in the fall of 1982, and will direct the Legal Method Seminar Program in the fall semester.

Mary Kay Kisthardt
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, summa cum laude, King's College, 1975
JD, Dickinson School of Law, 1978

Professor Kisthardt taught Domestic Relations and Appellate Advocacy I in the spring semester of 1982 and will be teaching the Legal Methods Seminar and Appellate Advocacy I in 1982-83. She was associate editor of the *Law Review* at Dickinson and a member of the Appellate Moot Court Board there. During her final year, she received an award for earning the highest academic average in her class. After law school, she worked for two years as law clerk to the Honorable Genevieve Blatt at the Intermediate Court of Appeals in Pennsylvania. During 1980-81, she was at the Pennsylvania Department of Justice where she argued in both Trial and Appellate Courts for the Civil Litigation Division. She has taught a course on Children and the Law at Elizabethtown College, and will teach cross-disciplinary courses at the graduate School of Social Work in addition to teaching at the Law School.

Phaedon John Kozyris
Visiting Professor of Law

Diploma in Law, University of
Thessaloniki, Greece, 1954
MCL, University of Chicago Law School, 1955
Diplome de Droit Compare,
International University of Comparative Law, Luxembourg, 1958
JD, Cornell Law School, 1960

Professor Kozyris has been teaching at Ohio State University since 1969. He has served as a Visiting Professor at many law schools including Duke and the University of Texas. He was born in Greece. He has practiced law for nine years for a Wall Street firm and, since entering teaching, has written extensively on subjects related to Corporations, the Conflict of Laws, and International Business Transactions. Professor Kozyris will teach Business Organizations I and International Business Transactions in the fall semester.

Victor Li
Professor of Law

BA, Columbia University, 1961
LLB, Columbia University, 1964
LLM, Harvard University, 1965
SJD, Harvard University, 1971

Professor Li became the President of the East-West Center in 1981 after having been the Lewis Talbot and Nadine Hearn Shelton Professor of Law at Stanford University Law School since 1972. Before joining the Stanford faculty, Professor Li taught at the University of Michigan for two years and at Columbia for three years. He will teach at least one course at the University of Hawaii School of Law each year and will play an active role in the life of the School. In the spring of 1983, Professor Li will teach "Law in Radically Different Cultures," a comparative law course he helped develop at Stanford.

Allison Lynde
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, summa cum laude,
University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1970
MA, New York University, 1978
JD, New York University, 1978

Professor Lynde worked as a social work technician at the Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center after earning his BA at UH. Then he enrolled at New York University in a joint degree program through which he earned both a JD and an MA in Political Science in 1978. He was awarded a public interest law internship while a student at NYU. Upon his return to the islands he worked for one year as an Assistant Legislative Analyst for the Legislative Auditor and then for another year with Walter G. Chuck and Associates. He has taught at West Oahu College and has been the Director of the Pre-Admission Program since 1981.

Joel S. Newman
Visiting Professor of Law

AB, cum laude, Brown University, 1968
JD, University of Chicago, 1971

Professor Newman has been a member of the faculty of the Wake Forest University School of Law since 1976, teaching primarily in the tax field. He will be here during the fall semester of 1982, teaching Federal Income Tax and Estate and Gift Tax. After he graduated from law

school, Professor Newman practiced law for five years, first with a Wall Street firm and then with a large firm in Minnesota. He has written a number of scholarly articles in the tax field and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Winston-Salem Chapter of the North Carolina Civil Liberties Union.

Richard N. Pearson

BBA, University of Michigan, 1950
LLB, Boston University, 1956
LLM, Yale Law School, 1964

Professor Pearson joined the faculty of the University of Florida College of Law in 1981 after teaching at Boston University since 1965, primarily in the torts area. He will be here during the fall semester, teaching Torts Process I and Advanced Torts. After graduation from law school he was in private practice in New Hampshire for six years. He has also taught at the University of Connecticut and the Louisiana State University law schools. He is a co-author of *The Torts Process* casebook.

Mack A. Player

Visiting Professor of Law

AB, Drury College, 1962
JD, University of Missouri, 1965
LLM, George Washington University, 1972

Professor Player is a member of the University of Georgia law faculty, and will be making his third visit to this school. He taught here in 1978-79, in 1981, and will return for the fall semester of 1982. Prior to entering legal education, Professor Player served as a law clerk on the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. He joined the faculty at the University of Georgia in 1967. From 1970-72, he served as appellate attorney for the United States Department of Labor in Washington, D.C., and completed graduate work in labor law. He returned to the law faculty at Georgia in 1972. Professor Player has written "Employment Discrimination in a Nutshell" as well as a case book in the same field. He will be teaching Contracts I and Remedies.

Randall W. Roth

Associate Professor of Law

BS, Regis College, 1970
JD, University of Denver, 1974

Professor Roth was a Visiting Professor here last spring, and will join the faculty on a permanent basis in the 1983 spring semester. He specializes in the areas of taxation and estate planning. Professor Roth has written five books and numerous articles. He is also active in presenting continuing legal education programs for lawyers, certified public accountants, trust officers and Internal Revenue Service agents. In 1981, he presented over seventy talks in thirty different states. He has been named "Professor of the Year" at both Hamline and Washburn law schools, where he has previously taught, and has received various awards for his work in continuing legal education programs. In addition to his legal training, Professor Roth is also a Certified Public Accountant.

Irene Rypinski

Assistant Professor of Law

BA, summa cum laude,
University of California, Berkeley, 1973
JD, Yale University, 1976

Upon graduation from the Yale Law School, Ms. Rypinski practiced with the firm of Bergson, Borkland, Margolis and Adler in Washington D.C., where she specialized in anti-trust and trade regulation matters. More recently she has been counsel to the Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Competition. She joined our faculty in 1979 and now teaches Civil Procedures and Business Organization.

Jon Van Dyke

Professor of Law

BA, cum laude, Yale University, 1964
JD, cum laude, Harvard Law School, 1967

Professor Van Dyke has been on the faculty since 1976, teaching Constitutional Law and International Law and has served as Associate Dean from 1980 to 1982. He taught previously at the Hastings College of Law, University of California, for five years, and at the Catholic University Law School, Washington DC, for two years before that. He has also been law clerk for

Chief Justice Roger Traynor of the California Supreme Court and a Visiting Fellow at the Center for Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California. Professor Van Dyke is currently an Adjunct Research Associate for the Environment and Policy Institute of the East-West Center and a member of the Executive Board of the Law of the Sea Institute. Professor Van Dyke has written numerous articles as well as two books, *North Vietnam's Strategy for Survival* (1972) and *Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment to Representative Panels* (1977). Since coming to Hawaii, he has worked on problems related to the State's constitution, growth management, reapportionment, water rights, the status of Native Hawaiians, and the law-of-the-sea in the Pacific. During 1982-83, Professor Van Dyke will be on sabbatical leave, working on the legal and environmental issues related to the disposal of nuclear waste in the Pacific, in association with the East-West Center.

George Wallach

BS, City College of New York, 1964
JD, Buffalo School of Law,
State University of New York, 1967

Professor Wallach has been a member of the University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law, and will be a visitor here during the spring semester. He was previously a visiting professor at the University of Illinois Law School. Before beginning his teaching career, Professor Wallach was in private practice in Buffalo, New York for five years.

ADJUNCT PROFESSORS***Ralph D. Black**

Attorney, Honolulu

BBA, Chaminade University, 1976
JD, California Western School of Law, 1979
LLM, University of Miami School of Law, 1980

James Blanchfield

Attorney, Honolulu

BA, California State College at Los Angeles, 1965
JD, University of Southern California, 1969

C. F. Damon, Jr.

Attorney, Honolulu

BA, Yale University, 1950
LLB, University of Colorado Law School, 1953

David A. Ezra

Attorney, Honolulu

BBA, magna cum laude, St. Mary's University
San Antonio, Texas, 1969
JD, highest distinction, St. Mary's University
School of Law, San Antonio, Texas, 1972

Jerrold K. Guben

Attorney, Honolulu

BS, University of S. California, 1963
AM, University of Michigan, 1964
JD, Harvard Law School, 1967

Wallace S. Fujiyama

Attorney, Honolulu

LLB, University of Cincinnati, 1953

C. Michael Hare

Attorney, Honolulu

BA, with highest honors, University of Hawaii, 1970
JD, Georgetown University, 1973

Richard Kawana

Attorney, Honolulu

BA, with honors, Willamette University, 1966
JD, Georgetown University Law Center, 1975

Hon. H. Baird Kidwell

Associate Justice
Hawaii Supreme Court, Retired

AB, Stanford University, 1932
LLB, Stanford Law School, 1935

Hon. Samuel P. King

Chief Judge, U.S. District Court
District of Hawaii

BS, Yale College, 1937
LLB, Yale Law School, 1940

David C. Larsen

Attorney, Honolulu

BA, cum laude, University of Virginia, 1965
MA, University of Virginia, 1966
JD, University of California at Los Angeles, 1974

*Subject, at this printing, to budgetary or BOR approval in some instances. Some of these instructors do not teach every year.

FACULTY AND STAFF

Barry Marr
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, Hobart College, 1971
JD, Albany Law School of Union University, 1974
LLM, Georgetown University Law Center, 1978

Hon. Marie N. Milks
District Court Judge, Honolulu

BA, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1966
JD, Georgetown University Law Center, 1972

Ronald T. Oldenburg
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, University of North Carolina, 1957
JD, University of Mississippi, 1968

John M. Rolls, Jr.
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, Stanford University, 1959
LLB, Stanford University School of Law, 1962

Raymond J. Tam
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, University of Michigan, 1955
JD, Notre Dame School of Law, 1958

Hon. Michael A. Town
District Court Judge, Honolulu

AB, Stanford University, 1962
JD, Hastings College of the Law,
University of California, 1968
LLM, Yale University, 1969

Alfred M. K. Wong
Attorney, Honolulu

BS, Marquette University, 1953
JD, University of California Law School, 1964

Roy A. Vitousek III
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, Williams College, 1972
JD, University of Hawaii School of Law, 1976

LIBRARIAN

Crystella T. Kauka
Assistant Law Librarian

BA, University of Hawaii, 1965
MLS, University of Hawaii, 1970
AS, Paralegal Program, Kapiolani Community College, 1982

After completing her undergraduate degree in Chinese, Ms. Kauka taught in Taipei, Taiwan for a year. In addition to her graduate degree in Library Studies, she has completed training as a paralegal and has most recently been employed in that capacity with the firm of Cades, Schutte, Fleming and Wright.

Jolyn G. Tamura
Assistant Law Librarian

BA, University of Hawaii, 1969
MLS, University of Hawaii, 1969

A graduate in Asian History and Politics of the University of Hawaii, Ms. Tamura served for four years in the public services department of the University Graduate Library as a social science reference librarian and for one year as a young-adult librarian with the Hawaii State Library. While working for the Graduate Library and before the Law School's founding, she served as the library system's legal reference librarian.

STAFF

Frieda Honda, Faculty Secretary
Sandy Izawa, Secretary to the Assistant Dean
Yvonne Kobashigawa, Secretary to the Dean
Ilona Mendonca, Library Technician
Jessie Nakata, Secretary to the Associate Dean
Diane Segawa, Student Services Secretary
Helen Shikina, Faculty Secretary
Jane Takata, Faculty Secretary
Dora Yamada, Faculty Secretary

General Information

THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

The University of Hawaii was founded as a land-grant college in 1907 and designated a university in 1920. Its largest campus, which includes the Law School, is located in Manoa Valley near central Honolulu on the island of Oahu. There are also four-year campuses in Hilo on the island of Hawaii and in West Oahu. The University also maintains research facilities—particularly for agriculture, upper-space physics and astronomy, geophysics, oceanography and marine biology—on several islands of the State: Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, Maui and Molokai. A system of two-year community colleges supplements University instruction.

A special feature of the Manoa campus is the East-West Center, an international educational institution established by the U.S. Congress to bring together men and women from Asia, the Pacific area and the United States in a variety of cooperative programs of study, professional development and research.

HISTORY OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The University of Hawaii School of Law admitted its first class on September 4, 1973. Ambitions for a law school at the University had been held by some for many years. Formal study of the subject began with a report by then University President Thomas H. Hamilton, "The Feasibility of Establishing a Law School at the University of Hawaii," issued in January 1968 and co-authored by Ms. Mildred Kosaki. A second study came a year later under the authorship of William Clements Warren, Dean Emeritus of Columbia University School of Law, and Edward A. Mearns, Jr., Dean of the University of Cincinnati College of Law. Their report, "The School of Law, University of Hawaii: Its Feasibility and Social Importance," was published in March, 1969.

A third report, "Programs in Law at the University of Hawaii," was issued in December 1970 by co-authors Bayless Manning, then dean of Stanford Law School, and Thomas Ehrlich, then professor and later dean of Stanford Law School. The Manning-Ehrlich report was reprinted in the Journal of Legal Education (Vol. 24, No. 1; 1971) and widely discussed among law teachers. At about the same time Professor Norman Meller of the University of Hawaii Department of Political Science was preparing a "cost benefit" analysis of the establishment of a law school in Hawaii. Professor Meller's report, "Hawaii Law School Study," was issued by the Legislative Reference Bureau of Hawaii in early 1971.

A fifth and final formal study appeared in January 1972 in the form of a report from University President Harlan Cleveland to the Honorable John A. Burns, Governor of the State of Hawaii. The report, "Programs in Legal Education at the University of Hawaii," reflected the research and consultation of Professor Ira Michael Heyman of the School of Law, University of California, Berkeley.

During this time both the bar and legislature exhibited continuing and lively interest in the proposal for a new law school. Legislative hearings were held, members of bench and bar testified, planning became more formalized, and State funding was increased. Finally, on May 28, 1971, the legislature of the State of Hawaii adopted Act 146 declaring that "There shall be a school of law at the University of Hawaii" and directing the completion of the research and development phase of the school by September, 1973.

The State Executive similarly demonstrated continuing interest in the establish-

ment of a law school. Governor John A. Burns gave both essential support and his signature to a series of research and development proposals and legislation. He spoke often of the need for increasing professional educational opportunity for the people of Hawaii and acted accordingly throughout the planning years.

The School opened its doors in September of 1973 with a faculty of six members under the leadership of Dean David R. Hood. Its first class was made up of 53 freshmen students. Subsequent and larger classes of freshmen were admitted as the inaugural class moved through its junior and senior years to graduation in May 1976. The faculty, the temporary physical facilities and the library grew in each successive year as the legislature made provision for an augmented student body. Provisional accreditation was granted by the American Bar Association in the spring of 1974 and full accreditation in August, 1982. Dean Hood left the School with the graduation of the first class in 1976, and his successor, Cliff F. Thompson, took office in January of 1977. Dean Thompson left to become the dean at the University of Idaho School of Law in June of 1978. Marvin J. Anderson, Chancellor of Hastings, joined the school as Interim Dean in January, 1980, and served in this position until he was named Interim Chancellor and subsequently confirmed as Chancellor of the University of Hawaii at Manoa in July, 1982. Richard S. Miller was named permanent Dean of the School in April, 1982.

Special mention throughout the course of this history is due the Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court, William S. Richardson. His patient counsel, steady support and unwavering commitment to the establishment of a quality school buttressed efforts and served as an example to all who had a role in its history.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES OF THE LAW SCHOOL

From its inception in 1973, the Law School has been temporarily housed in a cluster of one-story buildings on the Manoa Campus of the University of Hawaii. These partially newly built and partially renovated, air-conditioned structures contain offices for the School's administration and faculty, large classrooms and seminar rooms, clinical and law review offices, a student lounge, offices for associated organizations, and a large study hall designed to compensate for the fact that the new law library building is physically separated by about a block from the temporary classrooms and office buildings which will continue to be used during the school year 1982-83.

The new library was completed in April 1982, and will be used during 1982-83. The permanent classroom and office building is currently under construction next to the new library building and is scheduled to be ready for occupancy in the summer of 1983.

LIBRARIES

The main libraries on the University campus are the Sinclair (undergraduate) and Hamilton (graduate) libraries. The School's own Law Library is fully integrated in its bibliographic and technical services aspects with the Hamilton Graduate Library. All of the Law Library collections will shortly be moved into the newly completed Law Library Building. This modern and spacious facility has been carefully designed to meet the special needs of the Law School community, with personal study carrels for each student and the full range of equipment and facilities necessary to take full advantage of recent innovations in the delivery of legal information. The book collection is currently at 138,000 volumes, approximately half in hardcopy and half in microforms. The building has been designed to accommodate the growth of the collection for years to come, with a total hardcopy storage capacity of approximately

200,000 volumes and virtually infinite storage capacity for the growing microform holdings.

PROFILE OF THE STUDENT BODY

Most students in the School were either born in Hawaii or have strong ties to the State. The School of Law does admit non-resident applicants with strong academic credentials who possess potential for contributing a special benefit to the State or the academic program of the School. The student body reflects the ethnic diversity of the State of Hawaii, including individuals of Japanese, Caucasian, Hawaiian, mixed-Asian, Korean, Vietnamese, Micronesian, Filipino, Chinese, American Indian, Samoan, Puerto Rican, Black and Cosmopolitan descent. Approximately forty percent of the 245-member student body is female. Students come from all of the major Hawaiian Islands as well as from other Pacific Islands and the U.S. Mainland. Over half of the students attended undergraduate institutions on the Mainland and over thirty percent have accomplished graduate work in other disciplines. The average LSAT score for each class hovers at roughly the 80th percentile, while the average UGPA is approximately 3.3 on a four point scale. The average age per entering class is about 29 years. Most of the graduates are now practicing law in the State of Hawaii.

ACCREDITATION OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The accreditation process of the American Bar Association is designed to ensure that approved law schools have adequate facilities and adhere to sound educational policies. The University of Hawaii School of Law has been fully approved by the American Bar Association. This approval enables its graduates to present a Juris Doctor degree acceptable to the bar examiners of every state.

TUITION AND APPLICATION FEES

Applications for admission must be accompanied by a payment of \$10 which amount is not refundable and will not be applied toward the payment of any other fee.

In September of 1982, tuition for residents of Hawaii is \$312.50 and for non-residents \$780.00 per semester. In addition, there are applicable student activity fees. The Board of Regents is expected to act to increase tuition in the future.

Each student's residence status is determined by the Law School Admission Officer prior to registration. Once classified as a non-resident, a student continues to be so classified until he or she presents satisfactory evidence of a change in residence to the Registrar. For further information, contact the Law School.

REFUNDS*

Tuition and Course Fees

In the event a student initiates before the fifth week of instruction a complete withdrawal from the University (or School), change from full-time to part-time status, or change from one tuition rate to another, if applicable, tuition and special course fees are refunded as indicated below:

1. 100% refund for complete withdrawal only if made on or before the last day of regular registration as announced in the registration information booklet.

*Subject to change without notice.

2. 80% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made within the first two weeks of instruction.
3. 40% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made within the third and fourth weeks of instruction.
4. 0% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made after the fourth week of instruction.

When changes by the University (or School) to the published schedule of classes precipitate a complete withdrawal, or a change from full-time to part-time status, or a change from one tuition rate to another tuition rate, and the changes to the published schedule have occurred after the student registered, tuition and special course fees are refunded as indicated below upon the approval of the Dean of Academic Student Services:

1. 100% refund if complete withdrawal is necessary and if application for refund is made within two weeks of the date of the change(s) to the published schedule.
2. The difference between the amount assessed at registration at the start of the semester and the amount assessed due to change in status or tuition rate if such a change is necessary and if application for refund is made within two weeks of the date of the change(s) to the published schedule.

After the required approvals have been secured by the student, the application for refund must be submitted to the appropriate campus Business Office or Treasury Office for payment. In no case shall payment of a refund be made when a student fails to make application for a refund within two weeks of date of withdrawal, change in status, or change in tuition rate.

Student Activity Fee

1. 100% refund of the student activity fee if complete withdrawal is made within the first two weeks of instruction.
2. No refund of the student activity fee if complete withdrawal is made after the second week of instruction.

FINANCIAL AID

Tuition waivers are available to a small number of students through the Financial Aids Office of the University.

The University of Hawaii participates in several federally-sponsored loan programs. Applications and information may be obtained from the Manoa Campus Director of Financial Aids. Applications should be submitted by March 1 for the following school year. No action will be taken on applications for financial assistance until the student has been officially admitted to the University. The Manoa Campus Office of Financial Aids is also a source of information about other sources of financial assistance.

Students covered by any veterans' program should present appropriate certification to the Veterans Adviser at the time of registration in order to receive benefits. Inquiries regarding all veterans' affairs should be directed to the Manoa Campus Veterans Adviser.

Qualified law students are eligible to apply for East-West Center grants. Interested persons should make early inquiry to the Selections Officer of the East-West Center.

Small loans may also be arranged from an emergency loan fund for law students contributed by donors to the Dwight J. Miyauchi Memorial loan fund; the Student

Memorial loan fund; by Attorney and Mrs. Roy Takeyama and by various Honolulu attorneys through various of the State's circuit court judges.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

The law school curriculum and schedule have been planned to engage law students in the study of law on a *full-time* basis. A "full-time student" is one who devotes substantially all of his or her working hours to the study of law. *Pre-Admission and first-year students should not take part-time employment.* Outside employment or other activities may seriously lower the educational value of the law school program.

In certain circumstances, second and third-year students who have strong academic records may find part-time employment compatible with their legal studies, e.g., by clerking at a law firm. In no event should this exceed approximately 15 hours weekly.

Students are reminded that academic standards of the School of Law are not altered to take account of demands imposed by outside employment.

The law school's Student Placement Office provides information about part-time legal work and the University maintains information about other jobs.

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

The Student Health Service seeks to maintain and safeguard the student's health, both mental and physical, by periodic checkups, limited treatment services, and instruction in good habits of personal hygiene.

Before admission to the University, every student must arrange for a physical examination at his or her expense. The University provides a form for reporting the examination to the Student Health Service. Tuberculin tests or chest x-ray examinations are required of all students annually or more often in certain cases.

Student Health Service facilities include both an outpatient clinic and an infirmary. A nurse is available during off-hours for emergency services.

Medical care beyond the scope of the medical services provided by the University Student Health Service must be paid for by the student. Supplemental insurance coverage to provide for serious illness is essential. The ASUH Students' Accident and Sickness Medical Plan is recommended.

HOUSING

The University has very limited housing facilities for professional students. Information may be obtained by writing the Director of Student Housing. The Off-Campus Housing Office is available to help locate accommodations near the campus.

FOOD SERVICES

Complete food service facilities, including a cafeteria, snack bar, and specially catered party and banquet facilities are available in the Campus Center. The East-West Center cafeteria also offers cafeteria, snack bar and private dining room service. The Gateway House cafeteria serves an a la carte lunch open to anyone on campus. The snack bar near Hamilton Library offers plate lunches, sandwiches and snacks. Food vending machines throughout the campus provide 24-hour service. Students living in residence halls contract for meals in the required meal plan in the cafeteria designated to serve the individual hall.

CENTER FOR STUDENT DEVELOPMENT

A staff of psychologists, psychiatrists, psychometrists and interns provides educational, vocational and personal counseling to students. Various aptitude, interest and other psychological tests are used as aids in counseling. The center also administers national aptitude and achievement examinations and maintains an educational and vocational library. Services are free for students enrolled at UHM. The center is located at 2440 Campus Road.

PLACEMENT SERVICES

The Student Placement Office is established for the purposes of informing law students and graduates of the career opportunities open to persons with a legal education and of assisting private and public interest law firms, government agencies, industrial concerns, and other prospective employers in their efforts to identify and interview students and graduates. In its operations, the office insists upon strict adherence to the principle of equal employment opportunity without regard to sex, race, religion or national origin. Placement data (required by HEW regulations): The University of Hawaii School of Law graduated its seventh class in May, 1982. As of March 1, 1982, virtually all of the School's graduates had found employment in legal positions. Beginning salaries for graduates taking legal positions ranged from \$17,000-\$39,000 per annum.

NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Hawaii School of Law to provide equity of opportunity in higher education, both in the educational mission and as an employer. The University is committed to comply with all State and federal statutes, rules and regulations which prohibit discrimination in its policies and practices and direct affirmative action, including but not limited to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, and Executive Order 11246, as amended.

The University of Hawaii School of Law shall promote full realization of equal opportunity through a positive, continuing program on each campus. This policy is intended to comply with the following laws:

- Executive Order 11246, as amended 11375
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Title IV, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
 - Title VI
 - Title VII, as amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972
- Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
- Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967
- The Higher Education Act, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
- Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1974
- Hawaii Revised Statutes
 - Chapter 76, Section 76-1
 - Chapter 78, Section 78-2
- Other related Federal and State laws

Inquiries regarding compliance with these statutes may be directed to the Equal Opportunity Officer, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, Tel-

ephone 948-8742, or to the Director of the Office for Civil Rights, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

STUDENT REGULATIONS

Change of Address

Each student is responsible for keeping the Law School's Records Office and the University's Admissions and Records Office (2530 Dole Street) informed of his or her correct mailing address.

Student Conduct

The COMMUNITY STANDARDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII and the STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF FACULTY AND STUDENTS, defined expected conduct for members of the University community and specify acts subject to University sanctions. Both of these documents are available in the Dean of Students Office, Hawaii Hall 17. Among the activities subject to sanctions including, but not limited to, expulsion from the University, are misrepresentation, cheating or plagiarism, such as the offer to sell and/or use purchased writing and research to obtain academic credit.

The STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBILITIES described above also contains a description of the Academic Grievance Procedures for Students. The document is M-4500, February, 1980.

In addition, the Law School Academic Regulations include sections pertaining to student conduct and discipline as well as a procedure to review final grades. Copies of the Regulations are available from the Student Affairs Office.

Financial Obligations

Students who have not adjusted their financial obligations (traffic fines, library fines, locker fees, lab breakage charges, transcript fees, loans, rental contracts, etc.) to the satisfaction of the Treasury Office may be denied registration, services connected with evidence of instruction (transcripts, diplomas, etc.), and all rights and privileges conferred by the act of registration. Notation of the financial obligation may appear on the transcript.

Copies of the delinquent financial obligations policy and procedures are available for inspection at the office of the Dean of Students and the Treasury Office.

Parking and Traffic

Regulations and special instructions may be obtained in the registration area or from the Auxiliary Services Traffic Desk. Parking permits are sold at registration, or at the traffic desk throughout the year.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW

Successful completion of law study at an American Bar Association approved law school does not assure admission to the bar of the various states. Among other things, most states require applicants to take and pass a written bar examination and to meet certain character requirements. Other requirements, as well as the examinations themselves, differ considerably from state to state. For example, many states require registration as a candidate for admission to the bar shortly after the commencement of law study and some states have specific law school course and curriculum requirements.

Information about admission requirements for each state is given in the LSAT

Prelaw Handbook. Additional information may be requested from the Board of Bar Examiners of each state.

In Hawaii, admission to practice law is regulated by the Supreme Court. A recent amendment to the Rules of the Supreme Court provides that under certain conditions, immigrant lawyers and out-of-state attorneys who attended non-ABA approved law schools may be examined and admitted to the bar. Inquiries concerning these rules should be made to the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

LIAISON WITH THE HAWAII BAR

The Law School is committed to close relations with the members of the Hawaii Bar, resulting in a mutually advantageous relationship.

In cooperation with the Hawaii Bar Association and the College of Continuing Education and Community Service, the Law School helped to found in 1977 the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education. This Institute, under the able direction of Walter H. Ikeda, provides programs systematically for the Hawaii Bar. The Dean and Professor Dupont serve on the Board of Directors of HICLE. In addition, through the efforts of Professor Bowman, the School began in 1978 the tradition of providing an annual two-day seminar geared to the continuing education of the Hawaii Judiciary.

The Law School continues to meet formally and informally with Bar committees and members. Particularly useful has been the Law School Liaison Committee, formed during 1974, with attorney members David L. Fairbanks (Chairperson), James Koshiba, Peter Lewis, Yoshio Shigezawa, and Judge Betty Vitousek as initial members. Current members are Bert Kobayashi, Jr., William Garcia, the Hon. Masato Doi, and John David Waihee III.

In 1978, through the good offices of then Bar president Daniel H. Case, the Dean of the School was invited to become a regular, non-voting participant at the monthly meetings of the Executive Board of the Hawaii Bar Association. The tradition is being continued under his successor. The Dean and Assistant Dean Kam have been gradually meeting with most of the firms and lawyers in the State on a regular revolving basis. Many of the members of the faculty serve on various Bar committees.

Academic Information

JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM

Objectives, Methods, and Rationale

The purpose of the Juris Doctor program is to provide degree candidates with the opportunity to equip themselves for active, effective and creative participation in legal counseling, advocacy and decisionmaking of many different kinds—whether the context be courtroom or legislative hearing, attorney's office or corporate board room, state agency or federal commission, community center or international conference table. Students are encouraged to study law and legal institutions as an integral part of larger social, political-economic, and ecological systems. For example, the nationwide problem of accident and the distribution of accident costs is used as a focus for studying the tort process. Similarly, study of the criminal law is related to the broader problem of society's ability to control social behavior.

This emphasis on context often necessitates the use of theories and findings from other disciplines such as moral philosophy, psychology, sociology, economics, political science, and marine sciences—to name only a few. Moreover, on the premise that we can learn from the lawmaking efforts of others, historical and comparative legal materials are utilized.

A major concern throughout is to *evaluate* the effects of law and to explore alternative approaches, as well as to describe and predict the law's *operational* meaning.

At this law school, special attention is given to instruction in the performance of lawyers' skills and tasks including, among many others, the analysis of statutes and judicial opinions, policy analysis and planning, brief-writing, trial and appellate advocacy, interviewing and counseling, legislative research and drafting, and applying ethical norms.

Techniques of instruction include the traditional "Socratic method," whereby an instructor rigorously questions individual students in a large group setting, lectures, the problem method, informal small group discussions, individually supervised field and library research projects, films and "laboratory learning" experiences. "Clinical" components in the form of real or simulated lawyers' tasks pervade the program. Small-group work, in particular, is organized around client problems, actual as well as hypothetical. Second and third year small-group seminars and clinical workshops offer sufficient variety to permit most students to elect work in areas of their preference.

The school is committed to pedagogic flexibility and variety. It is also committed to the view that learning is an enterprise in which members of the faculty should function as facilitating participants as well as sources of knowledge. Accordingly, students are expected to clarify and develop their own objectives, methods and values. This emphasis on student self-responsibility and initiative is, in part, an acknowledgment that today's students will confront problems in the twenty-first century. Preparation for that task, and successful performance, depend heavily on the inclination and ability to learn continuously and on one's own. Therefore, a foremost concern of the school is to provide assistance in "learning how to learn."

Implicit if not explicit in the foregoing are certain premises about legal education:

1. Legal education should be pervasively "clinical," whether this means representation of a flesh and blood client in court under the new Student Practice Rule or hypothetical problem solving in the classroom—or something in between, such as simulation or role-playing with videotape playback. In short, programs

of legal education should include numerous and varied exercises in problem solving and the performance of lawyers' tasks, enriched by extensive reference to appropriate bodies of theory and data, and supervised in varying degrees.

2. Effective performance by lawyers, and hence effective legal education, must draw upon theories and data from all fields of inquiry relevant to the problem at hand. The personal injury lawyer involved with complex medical issues, no less than the environmental lawyer confronting difficult problems of economics and technology, must have the capability to integrate difficult non-legal materials into the legal product.
3. Efficient and creative problemsolvers learn from the experiences of other people. Thus, law students should be habituated and enabled to utilize historical and comparative materials.
4. A great many contemporary legal disputes and problems have international components or ramifications. Their integrated treatment should be the rule and not the exception.
5. Not less but more effort is needed to familiarize students with contemporary law, especially in the operational as distinguished from the verbal sense, and to equip them with lawyers' skills.
6. Lawyers work primarily with people, and mostly at close range. Thus a good lawyer has a wide range of interpersonal skills, including a thorough knowledge of him or herself. This suggests the utility in legal education of drawing upon modern applied behavioral science and related theories and techniques.
7. There is now and probably always has been a need for more inclination and ability among lawyers to undertake well-reasoned professional decisionmaking in the moral sphere—i.e., to perceive and deal effectively with ethical considerations.
8. Law teachers should regularly examine and evaluate what they do.

First-Year Curriculum

The purposes of the first-year curriculum are to:

1. introduce students to the experience of performing lawyers' work—its various contexts, objectives, methods, and difficulties;
2. develop minimal competence in the analysis of client-problems, in certain forms of oral and written communication, in dealing with people, and in resolving questions of personal or professional ethics;
3. instill the habit of approaching legal problems with full reference to the context in which they arise;
4. begin to develop the propensity and ability to utilize the output of other disciplines;
5. develop a working knowledge of the verbal content and operational meaning of several important areas of law;
6. help students understand the legal profession, its problems, its needs and its future direction; and
7. by virtue of all the above, prepare students for their second and third years at law school.

The core of the first-semester curriculum is the Legal Method Seminar. It engages students *from the outset* in the utilization of their knowledge, skills, and perceptive powers in the service of real or simulated clients. Thus the subject-matter of the

seminar is the performance of lawyers' skills and its pedagogical method is *learning by doing*. In addition to its separate educational functions, the seminar provides an experiential supplement to course work: the seminar problems are drawn from subject-matter areas treated by first semester's courses, and are prepared in cooperation with the teachers of those courses. Course work, in turn, increases the knowledge base available to students for use in handling seminar client-problems.

Second-Year Curriculum

The purposes of the second-year curriculum are to:

1. expose students to a wide range of important legal subjects and problems not treated in the first year and to clarify the fundamental issues and arguments involved in such subjects and problems;
2. significantly increase students' competence to perform legal research and legal writing, using theories and data from other relevant fields of knowledge as well as more conventional legal materials;
3. strengthen knowledge, methodology and skills acquired during the first year; and, by virtue of all the above;
4. prepare students for their third year of law school.

All second-year students are required to take Constitutional Law I. In addition, each student must elect one second-year seminar in the spring semester. Most of the second-year required seminars have prerequisites or corequisites. See page 29 for the specific requirements for each. Residual credit hours are to be utilized for courses from among the General Electives listed below.

Second-year course work provides breadth of coverage. Depth is provided by the seminars, which enable every student to devote seven or eight hours (four in the seminar plus three or four in the course with which the seminar is associated) to one subject matter area.

Third-Year Curriculum

The purpose of the third-year curriculum is to provide:

1. opportunities for intensive first-hand, supervised experience in the performance of complex lawyers' tasks, so as to prepare students insofar as possible for the difficult and unforeseeable problems they will face as lawyers in a rapidly changing, interdependent world, and
2. advanced-level study of legal problem or doctrinal areas, with opportunities to elect courses of special interest to students.

Before the beginning of their third year, students may elect one of the Clinical Workshops offered in the fall and spring semesters. (Some of these workshops have prerequisite courses. Such prerequisites may only be waived by the workshop instructor.) Residual credit-hours in each semester are to be utilized for courses from among the General Electives listed below and for approved Special Projects, wherein third-year students may apply to have academic credit awarded for externships, directed research or independent research. (Requirements for Special Projects are set forth on page 31.)

CURRICULUM AND COURSES*

The first-year program is entirely prescribed. In each semester of the first year, every student must take a seminar and other designated courses, as follows:

FALL SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

	Credit-Hours
Civil Procedure I (Law 516)	2
Contracts I (Law 509)	3
Criminal Justice (Law 513)	4
Torts Process I (Law 522)	3
Legal Research (Law 506)	1
Legal Method Seminar (Law 504)	3
	<hr/> 16

SPRING SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

Civil Procedure II (Law 517)	4
Contracts II (Law 510)	3
Real Property Law I (Law 518)	4
Torts Process II (Law 523)	2
Appellate Advocacy I (Law 505)	2
	<hr/> 15

In either their second or third year, all students must take a two-unit course in Professional Responsibility.

In the second year each student must take Constitutional Law I and one seminar, plus electives, as follows:

FALL SEMESTER OF THE SECOND YEAR

Constitutional Law I (Law 533)	3
Electives†	

SPRING SEMESTER OF THE SECOND YEAR

Seminar (Law 530)	4
(There will be five Law 530 seminars offered in the spring 1982 semester. A student must enroll in one. The seminar topics will include Constitutional Law, Property and Land Use, Problems of Jurisdiction, and others).	
Electives†	

The third year is entirely elective. In addition to general electives listed below, students, including those in their second year, may also enroll in clinical workshops, as follows:

FALL SEMESTER OF THE THIRD YEAR

Workshop: Litigation (Law 590B, 599V)	6
Lawyering Skills (Law 546)	2
Electives*	

*Inclusion of courses, seminars and workshops in the curriculum and their content and credit hours are subject to change.

†Students must enroll for at least 12 credit-hours each semester in order to meet residence requirements. Under special circumstances permission may be granted to enroll for only 10 credit-hours.

SPRING SEMESTER OF THE THIRD YEAR

Workshop: Litigation (Law 590B, Law 599V)	6
Students who have taken Litigation Workshop in the Fall semester (6 credit hours), may be permitted, depending upon availability of funds, scheduling, and the consent of the professor, to take the Litigation Workshop again in the spring semester for fewer credit hours.	
Workshop: Estate Planning (Law 590G)	3
Workshop: Land Use Planning (Law 590H)**	2
Workshop: Selected Clinical Offerings (subject to funding) (Law 599V)	2
Lawyering Skills (Law 546)	2

RECOMMENDED COURSES AND SUGGESTED SEQUENCE

Electives that are of general relevance to and very important for almost all forms of law practice are Evidence, Federal Income Taxation and Constitutional Law II. All students are urged to take these courses before graduation.

A normal semester course load is 14 to 16 credit hours. Students who plan to earn more than 17 or fewer than 12 credit hours per semester must first seek the written approval of the Associate Dean.

Courses which are particularly appropriate for election in the second year are:

First Semester	Second Semester
Administrative Law	Business Organizations II
Business Organizations I	Constitutional Law II
Commercial Transactions	Evidence
Domestic Relations	International Law
Federal Income Tax	
Labor Law	
Wills and Trusts	

In electing courses, students should carefully consider possible prerequisites or recommendations, as set forth in the course descriptions which follow for courses, seminars and workshops they plan to take in subsequent semesters. More specifically, for the

SECOND YEAR REQUIRED SPRING SEMINARS

Students are required to complete one of at least five seminars. Although offerings vary each year, recent seminars have been offered in Constitutional Law, Jurisdiction, Property, Corporations, Taxation, Labor Law, Criminal Procedure and Administrative Law.

FOR OTHER SECOND AND THIRD YEAR ELECTIVES:

Business Organizations II (Law 532): Business Organizations I (Law 531) is a prerequisite.

Business Planning Workshop (Law 590C): Business Organization I and II (Law 530, 531) are prerequisites.

Constitutional Law II (Law 534): Constitutional Law I (Law 533) is a prerequisite.

Corporate Taxation (Law 550): Federal Income Taxation (Law 567) is a prerequisite.

**Offered every other year; will not be offered 1982-83.

Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protections (Law 562): Commercial Transactions (Law 554) or the consent of the instructor is a prerequisite.

Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551): Wills and Trusts (Law 552) is a prerequisite or corequisite.

Estate Planning Workshop (Law 590G): Wills and Trusts (Law 552) and Estate and Gift Tax (Law 551) are prerequisites or corequisites.

Federal Courts (Law 571): Constitutional Law I and II (Law 533, 534) are prerequisites or corequisites.

Land Use Workshop (Law 590H): Land Use Management and Control (Law 580) is a prerequisite.

Litigation Workshop (Law 590B): Evidence (Law 543) or the consent of the instructor is a prerequisite.

Real Estate Development & Finance (Law 583): Real Property II (Law 519) or the consent of the instructor is a prerequisite.

Trial Practice (Law 563): Evidence (Law 543) is a prerequisite.

Externships: Evidence (Law 543) is recommended.

In planning a course of study for the second and third years, students are encouraged to seek guidance from members of the faculty.

GENERAL ELECTIVES—POST FIRST YEAR

FALL SEMESTER

Credit Hours

Administrative Law (Law 561)	3
Advanced Torts (Law 524)	3
Appellate Advocacy II (Law 544)	2
*Business Organization I (Law 531)	3
Commercial Transactions (Law 554)	3
Domestic Relations (Law 568)	3
Education Law (Law 540)	3
Federal Courts (Law 571)	3
Federal Income Tax (Law 567)	4
International Business Transactions (Law 579)	3
Labor Law (Law 559)	3
Land Use Management (Law 580)	3
Lawyering Skills (Law 546)	2
Legal Aspects of Water Resources Control (Law 588)**	2
Litigation Workshop (Law 590B, 599V)	6
Military Justice (Law 594)**	2
Ocean Law (Law 593)	2
Real Property Law II (Law 519)	3
Remedies (Law 539)	3
Sex-Based Discrimination (Law 584)**	2
State and Local Government Law (Law 574)	3
Trial Practice (Law 563)	2
Wills and Trusts (Law 552)	3

SPRING SEMESTER

Accounting for Lawyers (Law 560)	2
Advanced Criminal Procedure (Law 541)	2
Anti-Trust (Law 553)	3
Business Organization II (Law 532)	3
Conflict of Law (Law 538)	3
*Constitutional Law II (Law 534)	3
Corporate Taxation (Law 550)	3
Creditors' Remedies-Debtors' Protection (Law 562)	2
Environmental Law (Law 582)	3
Estate and Gift Tax (Law 551)	3
*Evidence (Law 543)	4
Immigration Law (Law 548)	2
Intellectual Property (Law 535)**	3
International Law (Law 585)	3
Law in Radically Different Cultures (Law 578)	1
Lawyering Skills (Law 546)	2
Litigation Workshop (Law 590B, 599V)	6
Native Hawaiian Rights (Law 581)	3
*Negotiable Instruments (Law 557)	2
Professional Responsibility (Law 511)	1 or 2
Public Employee Labor Law (Law 558)	3
Real Estate Development and Finance (Law 583)	3
Substantive Criminal Law (Law 591)	2
Trial Practice (Law 563)	2

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Second and third-year students may apply to have academic credit awarded for special projects, including externships and independent or directed study or research. (Course title is Directed Individual Study or Research, Law 555V.) Approval will be given if the faculty determines that the proposal is sufficiently specific, that it is likely to be completed according to its terms, and that it offers significant academic benefit, not available in the prescribed curriculum, which is proportionate to the credit sought.

Externships

A total of six hours of credit may be earned for externships, but only two hours may be earned in any one area of externships. Externships may be taken in the following areas:

1. Private sector: 2 hours per semester, not to exceed a total of 2 hours.
2. Public sector: 2 hours per semester, not to exceed a total of 2 hours.
3. Judicial sector: 2 hours per semester, not to exceed a total of 2 hours.

Exceptions to the two-hour limit rule may be granted by the Clinical Director, in consultation with the Associate Dean, for externships in either the public sector or the judicial sector for positions that are deemed to provide exceptional and unique educational experiences. In these exceptional circumstances, a second semester of 2-hours of credit may be earned. No exceptions will be granted for externships in the private sector. Only one externship will be permitted in any one semester.

*Subjects currently included on the Hawaii Bar Examination.

**Offered every other year; not offered 1982-83.

*Subjects currently included on the Hawaii Bar Examination.

**Offered every other year; not offered 1982-83.

Independent or Directed Study or Research

Members of the full-time faculty shall be permitted to supervise up to three students each semester working on Special Projects (Independent or Directed Study or Research, Law 555V), and to give either normal grades for these projects or to award Credit/No Credit.

Graduate courses or seminars offered outside the Law School by the University of Hawaii (or in rare cases by other colleges and universities) are also part of Special Projects. A student may have up to three semester hours of such outside work, taken after the first year of law school, credited toward his or her JD degree. Approval for this credit must be secured from the Associate Dean *prior* to registering for such graduate courses. The graduate course should be useful or relevant to the student's legal education or legal career and its content be of a nature to justify its substitution for a course offered in the Law School.

Students pursuing dual degrees, as for example an MBA, may have up to ten hours of work in the other graduate degree program applied toward the JD degree, again with the Associate Dean's prior approval, and with the same criteria for graduate courses as described above.

No more than a combined total of twelve semester hours of special projects and courses taken outside the law school will be credited toward the requirements for the JD degree.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS***Accounting for Lawyers: Law 560 (2) Spring**

The course examines basic accounting concepts and methods and their reflection in financial statements. Topics include evaluation of assets, treatment of long term indebtedness and contingent liabilities, methods of depreciation and auditor's liability. Emphasis is given to topics that are of special interest to the lawyer. Recommended for law students who have little or no background in accounting.

Administrative Law: Law 561 (3) Fall**Prof. Elman**

The course treats the procedure and remedies for resolving controversies between citizens and government officials exercising administrative power. The institutions and processes through which such power is exercised are examined and attention is given to methods of delimiting the areas of law and discretion in a variety of administrative contexts.

Advanced Torts: Law 524 (3) Fall**Prof. Pearson**

The course involves students in the advanced study of several areas of tort and compensation law and policy that are of considerable contemporary importance to the practicing lawyer. Among these are products liability, defamation, invasion of privacy, and torts of public entities and employees.

Advanced Criminal Procedure: Law 541 (2) Spring**Prof. Countiss**

Students act as defense and prosecution attorneys and judges arguing and deciding motions concerning criminal procedure problem areas such as free press-fair trial, speedy trial, illegal search and seizure, arrest and confession, double jeopardy and other current problem areas in the criminal justice system. Major US Supreme Court and Hawaii cases, statutes, and court rules are discussed in the context of motions, argument and decision.

Anti-Trust Law: Law 553 (3) Spring**Prof. Guben**

An introductory course in the relationship between government and private enterprise, with a major emphasis on anti-trust and anti-competitive practices. The course examines the historical and legal background of governmental regulation of private property, the development of anti-trust and other anti-monopoly legislation, the regulation of public utilities and other natural monopolies, and the concept of fair practices in the marketplace. In order to better understand contemporary state/private enterprise rela-

*Inclusion of courses, seminars and workshops in the curriculum and their content and credit hours are subject to change.

tions, the course attempts to develop a framework for analyzing the respective roles of government regulation and the market in achieving the goals of economic efficiency and social equity.

Appellate Advocacy I: Law 505 (2) Spring**Profs. Kastely, Elman, Kisthardt**

This course will provide skills training in appellate brief writing and oral advocacy. Students will participate in competitive argumentation to master these skills and also to lead toward the National Moot Court competition.

Appellate Advocacy II: Law 544V (2) Fall**Prof. Elman**

Procedural and substantive aspects of appellate practice; preparation of written briefs and oral arguments for presentation in moot court competition.

Business Organizations I: Law 531 (3) Fall**Prof. Kozyris**

The principal emphasis is in the areas of agency and partnership and in the formation, control, management, and regulation of corporations.

Business Organizations II: Law 532 (3) Spring**Prof. Rypinski**

This course focuses on an application of federal securities law, particularly Rule 10 (b)(5), to corporate disclosure, fraud, mismanagement, and the transfer of control. The course also examines problems dealing with the responsibility of the corporation and its management to the public and shareholders. (This course replaces the courses formerly designated Securities Regulations.) Prerequisite: Business Organizations I (Law 531) or consent of instructor.

Civil Procedure I and II: Law 516, 517 (2) Fall, (4) Spring**Prof. Rypinski**

A study of pre-trial, trial and appellate procedures in the Federal and Hawaii courts. Subjects considered include jurisdiction and venue, actions in state and federal courts and the relationship between such courts, the relationship between procedural and substantive law, pleading and joinder, discovery, jury trial and the role of the judge, verdicts and motions after verdict, judgments and their enforcement and appellate review.

Commercial Transactions: Law 554 (3) Fall**Prof. Dvorkin**

This course builds on Contracts to provide a detailed study of the Uniform Commercial Code. The primary emphasis is on Sales (Article 2) and Secured Transactions (Article 9). Topics covered will include the sale of goods, contract formation and terms, warranties and remedies, risk of loss, payment arrangements, creation of security interests, priorities among creditors, and the effect of bankruptcy on secured creditors. This course should be taken before Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protection (Law 562).

Conflict of Laws: Law 538 (3) Spring**Prof. Chang**

An analysis and consideration of problems respecting the law applicable in transactions or to relationships with elements in more than one state. The law to be applied in such situations, the theoretical bases of Choice of Law, and the issues these matters can present under the Constitution of the United States will be discussed.

Constitutional Law I: Law 533 (3) Fall**Prof. Dvorkin**

An introduction to the judicial function in constitutional cases, the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court, and discretionary barriers to judicial review. A study of the division of powers between the states and the nation, the powers of Congress, the commerce clause and governmental immunities. This course will also introduce students to problems in the areas of equal protection, due process, and First Amendment freedoms that are dealt with in greater detail in Constitutional Law II (Law 534).

Constitutional Law II: Law 534 (3) Spring**Prof. Dvorkin**

A continuation of Constitutional Law I with special emphasis on problems of equal protection, procedural fairness and freedom of speech. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I (Law 533).

Contracts I and II: Law 509, 510 (3) Fall, (3) Spring**Profs. Player, Wallach**

A survey of the law relating to the formation, validity, performance and breach of contracts, and the remedies for breach. Topics include the enforceability of promises; offer and acceptance; policing the bargain; unconscionability; remedies for breach; interpretation and construction of contracts; performance and breach; impossibility of performance; third party beneficiaries; and assignment and delegation. In addition to critically examining traditional common law doctrines, the course focuses on recent changes and developments as reflected in the tentative drafts of the Restatement of the Law, Contracts 2d, and in Article 2 of

the Uniform Commercial Code. It is also designed to demonstrate the interaction of private needs and the public interest in the sphere of Contract Law, as well as the important creative role of the lawyer in structuring and shaping private agreements so as to minimize the necessity for litigation.

Corporate Taxation: Law 550 (3) Spring**Prof. Roth**

The course examines tax aspects of the formation, operation, reorganization, and liquidation of corporations. Attention is given to corporate distributions and adjustments under subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code as well as to tax problems that arise between shareholders and their closely-held corporations. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation (Law 567).

Creditors' Remedies-Debtors' Protection: Law 562 (2) Spring

Legal problems of the enforcement of claims, dealing with the execution of judgments, exemptions, provisional and summary remedies, fraudulent conveyances, assignments for the benefit of creditors, and proceedings under the Bankruptcy Act with special reference to the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978. This course is designed to complement Commercial Transactions (Law 554) which is a prerequisite.

Criminal Justice: Law 513 (4) Fall**Prof. Bowman**

An examination of substantive rules, enforcement procedures, and rationales of the criminal law in the United States. The course begins with a survey of criminal procedure from arrest through sentencing, with special attention given to constitutional constraints on the crime investigation process, the theory and operation of the exclusionary rule, and the imposition of criminal sanctions in general and the death penalty in particular. Study of the criminal sentencing process raises important jurisprudential questions about the appropriateness and efficacy of judicially imposed sanctions as a means of controlling deviant behavior. The study of procedure is followed by an analysis of general principles of the substantive criminal law, including criteria for culpability judgments, elements of offenses, and selected defenses. The study of crimes focuses on the Hawaii Penal Code. Pervasive attention is given to the operation of the criminal process in Hawaii, and the course includes a fieldwork component which presents the opportunity for students to visit the courts, the police department, the correctional facilities, and other agencies concerned with criminal justice in Hawaii.

Directed Individual Study or Research: Law 555V (Credits Arranged)

Directed individual study or research in selected legal topics or problems. This course title and number also covers externships and clerkships. Must be arranged and approved in accordance with requirements for "Special Projects," page 31.

Domestic Relations: Law 568 (3) Spring**Prof. Kastely**

A study of the legal forms of—and responses to—the formation, maintenance, and dissolution of the family. Topics include marriage, annulment, divorce, alimony, separation agreements, child custody and adoption. Attention is also given to proceedings to determine parentage.

Education Law: Law 540 (3) Fall**Prof. Brown**

This seminar, utilizing the discussion and problem method, examines the legal administration of educational institutions. Emphasis will be placed on higher education, including topics relating to sources of support, student tuition and fees, tort liabilities, religion and the law, illegal discrimination against faculty and students, faculty rights and duties and methods of governance, including collective bargaining, students' constitutional rights and the emerging phenomenon of student power. A research paper is required.

Environmental Law: Law 582 (3) Spring

The course introduces students to the basic policy questions and problems concerning the environment. A thorough examination of Federal and Hawaii statutes is conducted in conjunction with a review of Federal and Hawaii cases which led to the enactment of the statutes or which interpreted them after their enactment. Particular attention is given to the theoretical and practical problems inherent in environmental litigation. Thereafter, the course focuses on the environmental problems of Hawaii and seeks to draw on applicable statutory and case law to develop recommendations for future action.

Estate and Gift Taxation: Law 551 (3) Fall**Prof. Newman**

A study of various tax problems encountered in the distribution of wealth by inter vivos and testamentary disposition, including an examination of federal estate and gift taxes, the Hawaii inheritance tax, problems in the assignment of income, and federal income taxes upon estates and trusts. Prerequisite or corequisite: Wills and Trusts (Law 552) or consent of the instructor.

Evidence: Law 543 (4) Spring**Prof. Bowman**

A comprehensive examination of problems of proof and the rules of evidence. Initial focus is on the trial of a lawsuit, the functions of judge, counsel and jury, the burden of proof and the professional responsibility of the trial lawyer. Special attention is given to the concept of relevance, the law of hearsay, problems of testimonial proof, and the theory and operation of privileges. The course seeks to question the efficacy of evidence rules as a means of enabling triers of fact to reconstruct past events with accuracy, and at the same time to provide a good working knowledge of evidence law. Problemsolving exercise will include comparative examination and evaluation of the Federal Rules of Evidence, the Uniform Rules of Evidence, and Hawaii Evidence Law Problems of Scientific Evidence will be explored.

Federal Courts: Law 571 (3) Fall**Judge King**

An examination of the jurisdiction and law-making powers of the federal courts, including standing issues, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the federal-question and diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction of the federal district courts, the immunities from suit in the federal courts possessed by government entities and officers, intervention by federal courts in state proceedings, and choice of law in the federal courts. Particular emphasis is placed on relevant Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Prerequisites: Constitutional Law I and II (Law 533 and 534).

Federal Income Taxation: Law 567 (4) Fall**Prof. Newman**

An introduction to some of the more important problems created by the federal tax on the income of individuals, corporations, partnerships, and fiduciaries. The tax consequences of a variety of common transactions are explored—e.g., home ownership, charitable contributions, medical payments, and divorce. Special tax problems of wage earners, investors, and business persons are examined. Considerable attention throughout is given to the usefulness of the income tax as a means of encouraging or discouraging particular activities, and to the questions raised by rate progression. Students are expected to develop proficiency in the use of the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations.

Intellectual Property: Law 535 (3) Spring**

A study of the law relating to property rights in ideas, with special reference to the protection of literary, musical and artistic works from unfair competition. The course focuses on the new federal Copyright Act and related decisional law, but also provides an introduction to the patenting process and to trademark protection. Offered in alternate years.

International Business Transactions: Law 579 (3) Fall**Prof. Kozyris**

An examination of the rules governing commercial activities that involve more than one nation. Topics covered include trade regulations, taxation problems, antitrust problems, and jurisdiction. The focus of this course is on the practical aspects of doing business in an international context.

International Law: Law 585 (3) Spring

An examination of the evolving process of formulating rules to govern the nations and peoples of the world in their attempts to solve the many transnational problems that are now recognized as requiring global solutions. After looking at the United Nations and discussing how it works and its inability to solve many of the major disputes of recent years, students will examine a series of problems in detail to see how the world community is dealing with them: (a) the Law of the Sea negotiations, (b) the laws of war, (c) human rights, and (d) economic problems. Students will examine both the substantive content of the current rules and the procedures by which the rules are being developed. Finally, the enforcement mechanisms that are available and ways in which international law can be used in the courts of the United States will be studied.

Labor Law I: Law 559 (3) Fall**Prof. Brown**

The course focuses on the regulation of labor-management relations under the National Labor Relations Act. Topics covered will include: historical development of labor law; problems relating to union organization, recognition, and the duty to bargain collectively; the legality of strikes, picketing, and boycotts; employer interference with concerted activities; and the relations between unions and their members.

Labor Law II: Law 589 (3) Spring**Prof. Brown**

This course will deal with labor arbitration, the negotiation process, and contract administration, including the subject matter of management rights, union security, discipline and discharge, seniority and wages and

**Not offered 1982-83.

hours. As time permits, coverage will include the individual and the union on such subjects as the right to fair representation, discipline of union members, union democracy, and union disclosure requirements. Prerequisite: Labor Law I (Law 559).

Land Use Management and Control: Law 580 (3) Fall**Prof. Callies**

This is a survey course intended to cover as many aspects of public land use management and control of private land as possible in one semester. Breadth of coverage, rather than in-depth examination, is the goal. Zoning, subdivision and housing codes, state and regional land control statutes, together with those aspects of eminent domain, environmental and public land management law affecting the use of private land form the basic core of the course. Special topics such as exclusionary zoning and growth management will also be discussed in the context of a general survey.

Law in Radically Different Cultures: Law 578 (1) Spring**Prof. Li**

This course was developed by an interdisciplinary team that included Professor Li at Stanford Law School last year to help law students examine and understand the premises and structure of our legal system. Students are introduced to the legal systems of China, Egypt, and Botswana, and then they examine how a legal problem would be dealt with in these three legal systems as well as in our own system. The course will meet for two hours a week for seven classes.

Law Review: Law 545 (1) Fall, (1) Spring

Students selected for the Law Review Editorial Board have responsibility for editorial research, writing and production of the Law Review published by the School of Law.

Lawyering Skills: Law 546 (2) Fall**Prof. Barkai**

An examination of the experience of being a lawyer. The lawyering process of representing clients is examined with particular emphasis on becoming and being a lawyer, interviewing and counseling, investigation and preparation of cases, and negotiation. Not open to students who take Litigation workshop.

Legal Aspects of Water Resources Control: Law 588 (2) Fall****Prof. Chang**

The course will cover the legal aspects of water and water rights with a primary focus on Hawaii. The topics will include: Native Hawaiian Water Rights, *Pre-McBryde* case law, *McBryde* and *Post-McBryde* developments, water pollution, ground water designation, institutional relationships and various types of allocation systems.

Legal Method Seminar: Law 504 (3) Fall**Profs. Bowman, Countiss, Kastely, Kisthardt, Marr, Rypinski**

A carefully sequenced and closely supervised introduction to the experience of lawyering, this seminar is intended to develop lawyering skills, to foster a contextual and multi-disciplinary approach to client problem-solving, to promote ethical sensitivity, to provide psychological support, and to add an experiential component to course work. Each seminar group (consisting of one instructor and approximately twelve students) functions like a small law firm, with the instructor as "senior partner." Seminar groups meet twice each week. The introductory problem of the course requires each seminar group to represent, advise and interview a "client" in a live local legal problem, conduct factual research, select objectives to be pursued, analyze some portion of the relevant legal doctrine, explore policy considerations, and develop recommendations or serve as advocate for its client (e.g., in a mock legislative committee hearing). This "introductory block" provides students with some sense of what the lawyering process entails and, even more, with many unanswered questions. It also provides an opportunity for students to acquire the propensity and the ability to work closely with each other and with their seminar instructors. Instructors also meet their students individually on a regular basis and are available for additional "ad hoc" conferences. Students may expect that each credit-hour of seminar will require more out-of-class work than each credit-hour in more conventional courses. Seminar placement is by lot.

Legal Research: Law 506 (1) Fall**Prof. Dupont**

The objective of the course is to familiarize students with the bibliographic tools necessary for access to the primary sources of legislative, administrative, and judicial decisional output, and to the literature of other disciplines. Problems and exercises are introduced which involve auxiliary aids and commercially published research tools having special pertinence to particular subject areas. Library research is approached both as an aid in clarifying particular legal questions and also as a means of long-term self-education.

**Not offered 1982-83.

Military Justice: Law 594 (2)****Prof. Keever**

A study of military justice, martial law, and military government.

Native Hawaiian Rights: Law 581 (3) Spring**Prof. Hare**

The purpose of this course is to examine the status and evolution of the rights of native Hawaiians to the lands and its usufructs. Areas of study include the relationship of the rights to possession and use of the land vested in the Monarchy, the chiefs, and native tenants prior to the imposition of a western legal system defining land tenure; the effect of the Great Mahele of 1848; the erosion of native land rights through adverse possession, land court registration and quiet title litigation; the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act; and the recently revived question of land reparation. Finally, the course analyzes the potential of utilizing native rights based on statute, custom and use to fashion new and expanded rights to land and its usufructs.

Negotiable Instruments: Law 557 (2) Spring

A study of Uniform Commercial Code's provisions which deal with commercial paper (Articles 3 & 4). Discussions will focus on the concept of negotiability, the holder-in-due-course doctrine, allocation of risk for forgery and alteration, and the legal relation between a bank and its customer.

Ocean Law: Law 593 (2) Spring

The course will lead off with a general background and current status of the law of the sea. It examines the role and impact of developing marine technology on ocean law and institutions. Floating cities, aquaculture, oil and manganese nodule exploitation, and military matters are examined. It focuses special attention on the implications of technological developments in these areas for East Asia and the Pacific and seeks to develop an outline for needed institutional and legal responses. Developments which have taken place at recent U.N. Law of the Sea Conferences will be discussed.

Philosophies of Law: Law 573 (1) Fall****Prof. Chang**

The course focuses on "Zen, the 'Reasonable Man' and the Philosophy of Law", and examines the "context" of law, rather than the "substance" of law. Instead of looking at the "process" of law (the nature of decisions, sources of law, the lawyering process or the like), the course concentrates on the manner in which "law" is "held" by lawyers, law students and the public. Seven classes will be held over the course of the semester, each running for two hours. The major topics covered in the seven sessions will be (a) free will and responsibility, (b) reductionism, (c) what is the Law?, (d) result and rationale, (e) what is Justice?, and (f) alienation, intelligence and anxiety.

Pre-Admission Seminar: Law 501, 502 (4) Fall, (4) Spring**Prof. Lynde**

Special seminar for pre-admission program students designed to develop analytical, research, and communications skills in the context of the substantive law courses in which they are concurrently enrolled. Credits in this seminar do not count toward the requirements for a JD degree.

Professional Responsibility: Law 511 (2) Spring**Prof. Dvorkin**

A study of the lawyer's obligations and responsibilities to clients, the profession and society under the Code of Professional Responsibility and proposed revisions. Personal choices in adopting the role of lawyer and the impact of those choices on society and the structure of the legal profession will also be explored.

Real Estate Development and Finance: Law 583 (3) Spring**Prof. Rolls**

The course includes an examination and analysis of various federal and state laws the attorney will have to understand and apply in the practice of real estate development and financing law. Emphasis is placed on the condominium, securities, subdivision, consumer protection, and mortgage areas. The course stresses both practice and theory and students are expected both to study and draft leases, condominium documents, sales contracts, and mortgages. The increasingly important role of the attorney in the ever-expanding complexities of the development process is examined and the expanded liabilities and ethical obligations imposed on the attorney by his role discussed and analyzed in depth. Prerequisite: Real Property II (Law 519) or consent of instructor.

**Not offered 1982-83.

Real Property Law I: Law 518 (4) Spring**Prof. Callies**

The first basic course in property is the foundation of all further study relating to land, its ownership, development and regulation. As such, emphasis will be on the theory underlying concepts of property and tenure. While elements of personal property will be summarized, emphasis will be on real property. Subjects covered include estates in land, future interests, concurrent ownership, eminent domain, covenants, easements, licenses, public land use controls, air rights, water rights, and adverse possession.

Real Property Law II: Law 519 (3) Fall

This course will examine the contract of sale, equitable conversion, and the deed. Aspects of real estate transactions which are unique to Hawaii will also be studied. To the extent that time permits more advanced subjects, such as public land use control measures and private real estate development, will be introduced. Prerequisite: Real Property Law I (Law 518).

Remedies: Law 539 (3) Fall**Prof. Player**

Students will study the law of damages and unjust enrichment, rescission, restitution, injunctions, specific performance, reformation, other equitable remedies and the interplay between legal and equitable relief. Special reference will be made to Hawaii substantive law and practice.

Seminars: Law 530

All students are required to take a Law 530 seminar for which they must write a substantial paper of publishable quality. This seminar is taken during the spring semester of a student's second year.

Seminar, Constitutional Law: Law 530D (4) Spring (2 sections)**Justice Kidwell, Prof. Elman**

A writing course designed to develop the student's ability to use legal concepts and to write a note of publishable quality. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I, Law 533; corequisite: Constitutional Law II, Law 534, or consent of the instructor.

Seminar, Problems of Jurisdiction: Law 530 (4) Spring**Prof. Chang**

Study and research into a contemporary problem related to civil procedure, conflict of laws, or federal court jurisdiction. Each student is expected to produce a paper of publishable quality.

Seminar, Property and Land Use: Law 530 (4) Spring**Prof. Callies**

Study and research into a contemporary problem in the property and land use area. Each student is expected to produce a paper of publishable quality.

One other seminar offerings will be announced early in the fall for the spring semester.

Sex-Based Discrimination and Other Civil Rights Litigation: Law 584 (2)****Prof. Hong**

This course focuses on the civil rights of Americans, particularly those related to sex-based discrimination, but including other civil rights issues drawn from recent Supreme Court cases, such as draft law, rights of the handicapped, media law, and police misconduct. The course will introduce alternative remedies and procedures for securing these rights. Statutory law, including 42 U.S.C. 1983, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Equal Pay Act will be emphasized as well as Bivens-type actions, common law causes of action in tort, enforcement by the Justice Department and other government agencies, and criminal prosecution of civil rights violators. The course will compare these litigation alternatives, noting their strengths and limitations, and studying the experiences of the lawyers who have used them. This comparison will incorporate current developments in jurisdiction and procedure, and the separate roles of the state and federal courts.

State and Local Government Law: Law 574 (3) Fall**Prof. Callies**

The purpose of the course is to survey and analyze the organization, powers and duties of state and local governments, their interaction, and how they fit within the increasingly pervasive federal system. Cases, statutes, ordinances and explanatory articles will form the basis of the course. While we will emphasize those aspects of state, local and federal relations which have particular relevance to Hawaii, the course will also touch upon certain aspects of those relations which are common elsewhere in the federal system. Control of activities of one level of government by others, both directly, and indirectly by means of inducements, will be a common theme. Specific subject areas will include home rule and charter revision, limits on state power over counties, the rapidly expanding liabilities of county government under Section 1983 of

the Civil Rights Act, the authority of appointive state governing boards such as a university board of regents, executive privilege, and the limits to federal authority over state and local functions.

Substantive Criminal Law: Law 591 (2) Spring**Prof. Bowman**

An examination of the substantive issues of criminal law, the course focuses on the Hawaii Penal Code to determine the requirements of murder, burglary, conspiracy, rape and so on. Questions of criminal intent are also examined.

Torts Process I: Law 522 (3) Fall**Prof. Pearson**

An introduction to the law and policy of civil recovery for injury, with strong emphasis on the process by which tort law and policy are prescribed and applied. The course focuses mainly upon negligence, strict liability, and other accident compensation and deterrence systems.

Torts Process II: Law 523 (2) Spring

A continuation of Torts Process I (Law 522) which examines the law and policy of torts not fully covered in the earlier course. Topics will include the intentional torts, nuisance, defamation, privacy, and misrepresentation. Prerequisite: Torts Process I (Law 522).

Trial Practice: Law 563 (2) Fall, (2) Spring**Profs. Milks, Fujiyama and Tam**

With the assistance of members of the Hawaii trial bar, students will examine sequential stages of pre-trial and trial practice in a problem setting. Topics will include investigation, pleadings, motions, discovery, voir dire examination, opening statements, direct and cross examination, closing argument, selected evidentiary problems, post-trial motions, and appellate practice. Students will engage in simulated exercises and their work will be criticized. The course will be graded on a credit/no-credit basis. Prerequisite: Evidence (Law 543).

Wills and Trusts: Law 552 (3) Fall**Prof. Damon**

The course deals primarily with the disposition of family wealth, including the making of wills; the creation, enforcement, administration and termination of trusts; intestate succession, including probate. Attention will be focused on Hawaii practice and procedure, and particularly on practice under the Uniform Probate Code.

Workshops:**Workshop, Estate Planning: Law 590G (3) Spring****Prof. Roth**

In this workshop students will be expected to devise estate plans for hypothetical clients utilizing wills, trusts, inheritance, class gifts, charitable gifts, powers of appointment and various forms of investments. The students will study the impact of federal income taxes, federal estate and gift taxes, as well as Hawaii taxes and the law of property on such estate plans. Prerequisite: Wills and Trusts (Law 552), Federal Income Taxation (Law 567), Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551), or consent of instructor.

Workshop, Land Use Planning: Law 590H (2) Spring****Prof. Callies**

This will be a problemsolving course, the purpose of which is to isolate particular land use issues unique to Hawaii and/or of particular national importance. Growth management is an example of such an issue with both national and local significance. Solutions will take the form of brief papers presented for group discussion. Law 580 is a prerequisite for admission to this class, and the subjects normally covered in Real Property II (Law 519), State and Local Government (Law 574), and Real Estate Development and Finance (Law 583) would be relevant.

Workshop, Litigation: Law 590B, 599V (6) Fall, (6) Spring**Profs. Barkai/Countiss/Blanchfield**

Students, practicing pursuant to Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 25 with supervising faculty, will represent clients in a variety of selected types of litigation and counseling. In the field work students will act as attorneys and counselors; in the classroom they will critically examine the lawyering process through the use of seminar classes, case analyses, and simulation exercises. Prerequisite: Evidence (Law 543). (Evidence may be taken as a corequisite with the consent of instructor.)

**Not offered 1982-83.

**Not offered 1982-83.

GRADES AND DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

Grades

With the exception of "Special Projects" (Law 555V) and a few other instances where "Credit/No Credit" is permitted, grades are assigned by the faculty to all students for academic work carried for credit. They are recorded in the Dean's office, and are limited to the following:

	Grade Points
A—Excellent	4
B—Good	3
C—Satisfactory	2
D—Low Pass	1
F—No Pass	0
I—Incomplete	0

Examinations in courses (as distinguished from seminars and workshops) are graded anonymously.

Grades for work done in the first semester of the first year will not under any circumstances be disclosed by the Dean's office to anyone other than the student involved and employees of the Law School acting in an official capacity.

Transcripts of grades received for work done after the first semester of the first year may be disclosed to persons other than employees of the University only with the express consent of the student (or former student) involved. Such transcripts will not contain a computation of class standing.

Degree Requirements

Subject to rules and regulations of the University of Hawaii, the *Juris Doctor* degree will be awarded upon completion of the following requirements:

- A. Full-time residence in the school for at least six academic semesters;
- B. Eighty-nine semester credit hours earned (excluding credit hours of "F", "No Credit", "I" or "W"). A grade of "D" or better must be earned in the required second-year seminar. The class of 1983 is governed by earlier rules which required 84 semester hours to graduate.
- C. A cumulative grade point average of either:
 1. 2.00 or better in all work taken after the first semester of the first year, or
 2. 1.90 or better in all work taken after the first semester of the first year plus 74 credit hours of C (2.0) or better in work taken after the first semester of the first year; and
- D. In addition, a student must complete the above requirements within five years of admission to the School of Law.
- E. Beginning with the class of 1984, students can take up to six hours of graded elective courses on an ungraded basis. Work of "C" or better is required to receive credit in this context. Students must elect, if they wish, to take a course on an ungraded basis prior to the end of the drop/add period.
- F. Beginning with the class of 1983, each student shall elect and complete satisfactorily at least one of the following courses:
 1. Appellate Advocacy II
 2. Law Review
 3. Lawyering Skills
 4. Litigation Workshop, or
 5. Trial Practice

Full-time study shall mean registration for a minimum of 12 credit-hours of study per semester, plus regular and punctual attendance at scheduled class meetings. The latter requirement is based on the premise that the instructional program can only realize its full potential with active participation by all members of the Law School community.

Subject to limitations imposed by accrediting institutions or the University of Hawaii, the faculty may permit exceptions to certain of the above requirements in individual cases for reason of illness, family emergency, and the like.

Upon due notice and fair hearing consistent with law and University regulations, the faculty may dismiss from the Law School any student who engages in conduct which violates applicable rules of law or University regulations, including those of the Law School. (See Student Regulations, page 23.)

PRE-ADMISSION TO LAW SCHOOL PROGRAM

The Pre-Admission to Law School Program is designed to provide students from disadvantaged population groups under-represented in the Hawaii Bar with an opportunity to improve and to demonstrate their ability to do law school work. The students, who are selected from among applicants with records not strong enough to justify admission into the regular program, must nonetheless show enough promise to indicate potential for successful completion of law study and significant contribution as lawyers.

Students in the Pre-Admission to Law School Program enroll each semester in selected first-year law courses and one special law seminar for Pre-Admission students. Completion of the law courses with a minimum grade point average of 2.0 (based on the full year's work or that of the second semester) assures the student of entrance into the succeeding year's class as a full-time law student. Students earning between a 1.6 and a 1.99 average can be admitted into the regular program on probation. Students who earn a 2.6 average at the end of their first semester can matriculate into the regular program at that point. Credits received in the regular law courses count toward the requirements for a JD degree.

Financial assistance may be available to qualified Pre-Admission students through the University's Financial Aids Office. Information and application forms may be obtained by writing to: Financial Aids Office, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 2442 Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

OTHER LAW SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Dual degrees: Law students may integrate their law school work with graduate work in other departments and colleges and, at the end of four years or less, receive both the Juris Doctor and a Master's degree. In planning such programs, students may reduce the total requirements for both degrees by receiving law school credit (up to ten credit hours) for approved graduate-level courses and by arranging to receive graduate credit for law school courses. (See "Special Projects," page 31.)

Specific programs leading to a JD and a Master of Business Administration, a Master of Architecture, and a Master of Arts in Asian Studies have been arranged with the respective college and departments at the University. The Associate Dean of the Law School is prepared to assist students in developing like programs with other colleges and departments.

Students interested in a dual degree program must apply separately and be admitted to both the School of Law and the college which offers the Master's degree. *Admission to one program does not guarantee admission to the other.*

The first year in law school is a fully-prescribed full-time program. Students who desire to enroll in a dual degree program should plan not to take any courses outside the School of Law during the first academic year of the JD program.

GOVERNANCE OF THE LAW SCHOOL

Policies, regulations, and procedures for the governance of the Law School are established and administered by the deans and faculty in consultation, as appropriate, with the University Administration, students, and others.

Copies of the official academic regulations, which govern such matters as academic records, requirements for the JD degree, grades, eligibility to continue in residence, readmission, examination policies, procedures for review of final grades, Pre-Admission to Law School Program, plagiarism, transfer credits, as well as other matters as to which information is provided in this bulletin, will be made available to each student.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES

Many more qualified persons apply to the School of Law each year than can be admitted. Information about admissions criteria and procedures followed in the selection process is included in the material accompanying the application form.

All applications for admission must be submitted on forms which are included with this bulletin or available on request from the Law School Office of Admissions, University of Hawaii, 1400 Lower Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. A check or money order in the amount of \$10.00 made payable to the University of Hawaii must accompany the application forms. Do not send cash. This application fee is not refundable and may not be applied toward the payment of any other fee.

Persons seeking admission to the School must satisfy the following requirements:

- A. Each applicant must have earned a baccalaureate degree from an accredited United States Institution of higher learning or, in the case of a foreign applicant, a baccalaureate or like degree which is fully equivalent.
- B. Each applicant must take the Law School Admission Test. *LSAT scores older than three years will not be considered.* An information bulletin concerning the LSAT and containing registration materials for the test may be obtained by writing to:

Law School Admission Services
Box 2000
Newtown, PA 18940

Applicants in Hawaii may obtain the bulletin from the University of Hawaii School of Law. Applications to take the LSAT must be made directly to LSDAS, and must be received by them well before the scheduled test dates. It is not necessary that an application for admission be on file with the Law School before taking the test. In your LSAT/LSDAS registration packet you will find the Law School Application Matching Forms. To preserve your rights to privacy, LSAS has agreed not to release your LSDAS report to any school that does not furnish your Law School Application Matching Form. The University of Hawaii School of Law cannot process your application without a Law School Application Matching Form. Therefore, *please attach the form to your application.* If you do not, the processing of your application will be delayed until the form is received. Applicants should be aware that, in the case of those who take the LSAT more than once, the American Bar Association Accredita-

tion Authorities encourage all law schools to use the average of such test results in evaluating the candidate. The University of Hawaii Law School converted to this new system beginning with its entering class of 1979. *For Fall 1983 applicants, all requirements stated herein must be completed by March 1, 1983. The December 1982, LSAT administration is the latest that will be accepted to meet this deadline.*

- C. Each applicant must submit transcripts of his or her college record to the Law School Data Assembly Service for processing. (Register for the LSDAS on the form provided with the Law School Admission Test information bulletin.) *Do not send undergraduate transcripts directly to the School of Law.* Transcripts reflecting graduate level work should be sent directly to the School of Law.
- D. Applicants should submit letters of recommendation (two suggested) on the forms provided which should be sent by the writers directly to the School of Law, Attention: Ms. Judith M. Kirkendall, Director of Student Affairs. The Admissions Committee will consider recommendation letters to the extent, but only to the extent, that the writers actually know and can speak to the applicant's academic potential and relevant personal qualities and circumstances. Pursuant to recent federal law, a student admitted to the Law School is entitled to inspect letters of recommendation in his or her file, unless the student has signed a waiver of this right of access. However, the School of Law may not require a waiver as a condition for admission to, receipt of financial aid from, or receipt of any other services or benefits from the School. Applicants submitting letters of recommendation, therefore, are free to determine whether or not they wish to waive their potential right to examine such letters. Two copies of an appropriate form for requesting a letter of recommendation will be furnished to the applicant along with the application forms. This recommendation form should be submitted by the applicant to any person from whom a letter of recommendation is sought, and should be returned to the School with the recommendation letter. Letters received without this form signed by either the applicant or the writer will be sent back to the writer without being considered.

Again, for Fall 1983 applicants, all requirements stated above must be completed by March 1, 1983. Applicants will be notified about April 15, 1983, regarding the status of their applications.

Personal interviews are not considered part of the application procedure. However, applicants are invited to speak with the Director of Student Affairs at the School of Law concerning specific questions or problems.

Applicants who intend to apply for financial aid should do so at the time the Law School application is submitted.

Information and application forms can be obtained from:

Financial Aids Office
University of Hawaii at Manoa
2442 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Student Exchange Program—Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)

The School of Law at the University of Hawaii participates in the Student Exchange Programs administered by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, under which legal residents of western states without a law school pay the same tuition and fees at this institution as residents of the State of Hawaii. To be certified as eligible for this program, the student must write to the WICHE certifying

officer in his/her home state for the proper application forms. State eligibility requirements vary, and the number of students funded by each state depends upon the level of appropriations by the state legislature. For addresses of state certifying officers, write to the Director, Student Exchange Programs, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

Transfer Applications

Applications for admission with advanced standing by Hawaii residents who have completed one year's work at another American Bar Association-approved institution will be considered. Because of the sequential features of the School's program and because a limited number of spaces are available each year, competition for these spaces is necessarily stringent and applicants are advised to submit fully documented materials for transfer admissions consideration.

In special cases and on a space-available basis, students enrolled in other law schools may be permitted to enroll in this law school for credit to be awarded by their home institutions.

Normal admissions criteria are applicable to students applying for transfer, except that special weight is given to prior academic performance in law school. Applicants must generally possess a law school grade point average of at least 2.5. Applicants with a law school grade point average between 2.0 and 2.5 must present an unusually meritorious case. Applications of these students and those with undergraduate averages below 2.5 or whose LSAT scores were below 500 may only be admitted after special consideration by the full faculty.

The DEADLINE for applications for transfer students is May 1 for Fall matriculation and September 1 for Spring matriculation. Applicants will be notified of admissions decisions in June and October for the Fall and Spring classes, respectively.

Students interested in transferring to this law school are urged to contact the Admissions Office for complete information on criteria and procedures.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS REGARDING PRIVACY RIGHTS

Pursuant to Section 99.6 of the rules and regulations governing the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974* (hereinafter the Act), students in attendance at the campuses of the University of Hawaii are hereby notified of the following:

1. It is the administrative policy of the University of Hawaii to subscribe to the requirements of Section 438 of the General Education Provision Act, Title IV, of Public Law 90-247, as amended, and to the rules and regulations governing the Act, which protect the privacy rights of students:
2. The rights of students under the Act include the following, subject to conditions and limitations specified in the Act:
 - (a) The right to inspect and review education records.
 - (b) The right to request to amend education records.
 - (c) The right of protection from disclosure by the University of Hawaii of personally identifiable information contained in education records without permission of the student involved.
 - (d) The right to waive certain rights under the Act.
 - (e) The right to file complaints concerning alleged failure by the University of Hawaii to comply with the Act.
3. Students are advised that institutional policy and procedures required under the Act have been published as Business Manual Instruction 1614, *Policies and Procedures Relating to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 for Students Enrolled in Postsecondary Programs of the University of Hawaii*.

Copies of BMI 1614 may be obtained from the Office of the Dean for Student Services, the Dean for Student Affairs, or the Dean for Academic Services, at the campuses of the University of Hawaii at which a student is in attendance.

4. Directory Information

Students are advised that certain personally identifiable information is considered by the University to be Directory Information and, in response to public inquiry, may be disclosed without prior consent of the student unless the student otherwise so informs the University not to disclose such information.

- (a) Name of student.
- (b) Local address and zip code maintained in the campus locator printout.
- (c) Local telephone number maintained in the campus locator printout.
- (d) Major field of study.
- (e) Fact of participation in officially recognized activities and sports.
- (f) Weight and height of members of athletic teams.
- (g) Dates of attendance.
- (h) Most recent educational institution attended.
- (i) Degrees and awards received.
- (j) Educational level.

A student has the right to request that any or all of the above items not be designated Directory Information with respect to that student. Should a student wish to exercise this right, he or she must in person and in writing, not earlier than the first day of instruction nor later than fourteen calendar days from the first day of instruction for the academic term or semester, or the fourth day of a summer session, inform each Campus Registrar at each campus he or she is attending which of the above items are not to be disclosed without the prior consent of that student.

5. Parents of students are advised that information contained in education records, except as may be determined to be Directory Information, will not be disclosed to them without the prior written consent of their sons and daughters.

PRE-LAW EDUCATION

The Law School has no fixed requirements with respect to the content of pre-law education. Programs of study in any of the established disciplines (for example, the physical and social sciences, mathematics, and philosophy) provide good preparation for law study. Reading, reasoning, and communication skills are, of course, critically important; beyond this, both specialized and general knowledge are useful. Openness, liveliness, and independence of mind are essential.

Law school work, like the profession of law itself, increasingly draws upon fields such as biology, marine science, engineering, economics, and psychology—to name only a few. Accordingly, persons who are interested in a law career should not hesitate to do undergraduate work in such fields.

COMMUNITY LEGAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Continuing Legal Education: The Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education is a non-profit educational institution which was formed in 1977 by the Hawaii State Bar Association in conjunction with the University of Hawaii School of Law. The Institute is directed by Walter H. Ikeda (BA 1960 and MA 1962, George Washington University; LLB 1968, Stanford). The primary purpose of the Institute is to provide continuing legal education programs of high quality for members of the Bar. Seminars and lectures presented by experts in their fields are designed to provide law-

yers with opportunities to further their skills and knowledge in particular legal areas, to develop new legal skills and knowledge, and to keep abreast of changes which rapidly occur in many areas of the law.

Initially, the Institute is developing several basic practice courses, seminars at an intermediate and advanced level, and is preparing various publications for use by lawyers in Hawaii. The Institute also seeks to make its programs available to lawyers on the neighbor islands by arranging to hold live programs there and by expanding its videotaping capabilities.

The Institute is working closely with the Law School and the University of Hawaii College of Continuing Education and Community Service to provide these programs for lawyers and also to develop programs of legal education to benefit other consumers and deliverers of legal services in the community.

Further information about the Institute and its programs may be obtained from the Institute's office at the Law School, 1400 Lower Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, telephone (808) 948-6551.

The Legal Assistant Program: Since the spring semester of 1975, legal assistant training has been available at Kapiolani Community College, a part of the University of Hawaii system. The School has provided technical assistance and support for this Program from its inception. The American Bar Association has reviewed the Program and has granted it accreditation, indicating that the Program is in compliance with program guidelines established by the American Bar Association.

Utilization of legal assistants is a new concept, having as its objective the more efficient delivery of legal services, with resultant time and costs savings both to the attorney and client. Students in the Program are trained to deal with a great variety of legal problems and transactions that are recurrent in nature. The legal assistant functions in a paraprofessional role analogous to the physician's assistant (paramedic) in the medical field. The Program has four major components—required core courses, elective specialty courses, supervised fieldwork, and selected general education courses offered by other College departments.

The Director of the Legal Assistant Program is Robert J. LeClair, AB, with highest honors, Washington State University, 1968, and JD, *cum laude*, Harvard Law School, 1971. He practiced law for three years with the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii and has been Director of the Legal Assistant Program from its inception.

Further information about the Program may be obtained from the Legal Assistant Program, Kapiolani Community College, 620 Pensacola Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814, telephone (808) 531-4654, exts. 141, 192 or 948-6637.

The Law of the Sea Institute: The Law of the Sea Institute was founded at the University of Rhode Island in 1965 and moved to the University of Hawaii in 1977. In 1981, it became formally affiliated with the Law School and will have offices in the new Law Complex now under construction. The Institute serves as a means to exchange knowledge and ideas concerning the uses of the sea and its resources and is governed by an Executive Board of national and international experts in ocean law. Through its conferences and publications, it disseminates information on decisions, institutions and arrangements, and fosters communication and research among those concerned with all aspects of exploration and exploitation of the oceans. Its annual convention in June 1982 was held in Halifax, Nova Scotia; the 1983 meeting is scheduled for Oslo, Norway.

The shared multidisciplinary interests of the Law School and the Law of the Sea Institute in the international aspects of law, utilization and management of the ocean are expressed in a curriculum of courses related to ocean law and to legal concerns of the Asian-Pacific area as well as in joint research participated in by the Institute and faculty and students of the School of Law.

The Law of the Sea Institute has an executive board composed of ocean experts from throughout the world and is administered by Dr. John Craven, Director, who is both a lawyer and an ocean engineer (BS, Cornell, 1946; MS, California Institute of Technology, 1947; PhD, Iowa, 1951; JD, George Washington University, 1958); Associate Director Dr. Scott Allen (AB, George Washington University, 1955; MA, University of Hawaii, 1973; PhD, 1976); Assistant Director Kent Keith (BA, Harvard University, 1970; BA, Oxford University, England, 1972; JD, University of Hawaii, 1977); and Ms. Carol Stimson, Institute Secretary.

AWARDS, PRIZES, AND ENDOWMENTS

Wallace S. Fujiyama Endowment Fund. In December, 1981, a dinner-benefit was held in honor of Honolulu attorney and former University Regent Wallace S. Fujiyama. The Honorable Edwin Meese, III, Special Counsel to the President of the United States, was the principal speaker. Thanks to the generosity of Host Duty Free Shoppers, Ltd. and the legion of friends of Wallace S. Fujiyama who purchased tickets for the dinner with the understanding that the amount generated would be used for the benefit of the Law School, an endowment fund exceeding \$50,000 has been established in the name of Attorney Fujiyama. Income from the endowment fund, which may be enlarged by later gifts, will be used for programs which will enhance the reputation of the Law School.

Dean's Scholastic Award. Through the generosity of anonymous donors from the Honolulu community there have been established two annual cash prizes to be awarded to the students with the highest cumulative grade point average at the end of their first and second-year classes, respectively. The present value of each of these cash prizes is \$750; this amount is currently the approximate value of one year's tuition and books for a law student.

First Year Awardee: John Morris

Second Year Awardee: Kathleen Clark

James Koshiba Law Review Scholarship. Through the generosity of Attorney James Koshiba a scholarship in the amount of \$660 to cover resident tuition and general fees shall be awarded annually, beginning in Fall 1982, to an editor of the *University of Hawaii Law Review*. The award shall be based upon scholastic achievement and commitment of time and effort.

1982 Awardee: Kerry Chan

Lawrence H. Kono Memorial Award. This award was established by the family and friends of Lawrence H. Kono, a delegate to the 1978 Constitutional Convention and a member of the Class of 1979 who died unexpectedly just prior to entering the first year class of the Law School. It is given annually to the student who demonstrates the highest academic excellence in Federal Income Taxation.

1982 Awardee: Liem Hieu Do

Susan McKay Memorial Moot Court Award. Each year the student who earns the overall award for best performance in the first-year intramural moot court program will be designated the recipient of the Susan McKay Memorial Moot Court Award. The name of the awardee shall be placed on a plaque which is prominently displayed in the Law School.

1982 Awardee: Sue Lin Chong

American Bar Association, Section on Urban, State and Local Government. Special book awards are made to students in relevant courses on the basis of excellence of their academic performance. The winners for 1982-83 are:

Michael W. Moore—Land Use Planning Law

Clarence M. Nagao—State and Local Government Law

American Jurisprudence Awards. Certificates and specially-bound volumes of American Jurisprudence 2d titles are awarded each semester by the joint publishers, The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company of Rochester, New York, and Bancroft-Whitney Company of San Francisco, California. The awards are presented to those students achieving the highest grades in selected subjects. The following awards were made for the 1981-82 academic year:

Administrative Law	Margaret Ushijima
Advanced Torts	Susan Sugimoto
Business Organizations I	Kathleen Clark
Business Organizations II	Kerry Chan
Civil Procedure I	Andrea Miller
Civil Procedure II	Amy Ejercito
Conflict of Laws	Linda Zichitella
Constitutional Law I	Kathleen Clark
Constitutional Law II	Brian DeLima
Contracts I	Gail Tamashiro
Contracts II	Gail Tamashiro
Creditors' Rights and Debtors' Remedies	William Jameson
Criminal Justice	Sue Lin Chong
Domestic Relations	Susan Sugimoto
Estate Planning Workshop	Anne Takabuki
Estate and Gift Tax	Anne Takabuki
Evidence	Kathleen Clark, Linda Zichitella
Labor Law	Kari Wilhelm
Negotiable Instruments	Kathleen Clark
Real Property I	Craig Harrison
Real Property II	Davelyn Tengan
Remedies	Davelyn Tengan
Substantive Criminal Law	Glenn Nagata
Torts I	Gail Tamashiro
Torts II	Gail Tamashiro
Wills and Trusts	Hayden Aluli

Hornbook Award. The West Publishing Company awards a selected title from its Hornbook Series each year to the student in each class who achieves the highest scholastic average for the academic year. The 1981-82 winners are:

First Year	John Morris
Second Year	Kathleen Clark
Third Year	Christopher Yuen

International Academy of Trial Lawyers. The Academy awards an engraved plaque each year to the student who achieves the highest distinction in the art of advocacy.

1982 Awardee: Douglas Spencer

The National Dean's List Awards. Students who have achieved academic distinction in particular courses are nominated to *The National Dean's List*, a compendium of biographies of meritorious college students. Nominations for 1981 are:

Hayden Aluli	Gordon Lee
Sue Lin Chong	Andrea Miller
Kathleen Clark	Michael Moore
Liem Do	Clarence Nagao
Paula Durbin	Gail Tamashiro
Charles Goodin	Margaret Ushijima
Christopher Heftel	Linda Zichitella
Davis Higa	

The United States Law Week Award of the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., of Washington, D.C., of a year's subscription to *Law Week* is made to the graduating student who in the judgment of the faculty has made the most satisfactory progress in his senior year.

Class of 1982 Vincent A. Tio

Corpus Juris Secundum Award. The West Publishing Company awards a selected title of *Corpus Juris Secundum* each year to the student in each class who has made the most significant contribution to legal scholarship. Winners for 1981-82 are:

First Year	Gail Tamashiro
Second Year	Trudy Senda
Third Year	Sabrina McKenna

The East-West Center Graduate Student Award: A renewable grant is awarded to qualified law students who combine legal study with interests in one of the Center's Institutes.

1982 Awardees: Liem Hieu Do, Vincent Sebastian

LAW STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Law Review

The University of Hawaii Law Review, established in 1979, is a scholarly journal managed and edited by second and third-year students. The Review serves the dual purposes of training law students in writing and research, and serving the profession and public through the discussion of important legal problems. New members are elected by the student board of editors on the basis of outstanding academic ability exhibited either through first-year grades, or through a writing competition conducted by the Review.

Moot Court Programs

The Moot Court Programs are designed to introduce students to the challenging practical aspects of appellate litigation. Participation in the programs helps students to develop and refine their skills of research, analysis, writing and advocacy.

All first-year students participate in Appellate Advocacy I, in which they write briefs from prepared case records. The students then present their cases in oral argument before panels of Hawaii lawyers.

Second and third-year students may elect Appellate Advocacy II in which they may write briefs in real cases and prepare to represent the School in the National Moot Court Competition on the mainland.

Ahahui O Hawaii

The Ahahui O Hawaii is an organization of Hawaiian students and graduates of the UH School of Law. Approximately 75 current members, through the 'ohana or family system, help each other complete legal educations. After graduation, members share experiences with students. Contributions made to the community as lawyers are strengthened because of the unity and awareness found as 'ohana of the Ahahui O Hawaii.

American Bar Association—Law Student Division (ABA-LSD)

The ABA-LSD is the largest national law student organization. The LSD provides its members with an opportunity to point the law in new and innovative directions through the sharing of ideas and exposure to all aspects of legal concern. From women in the law to minority recruitment, from community legal services to law-related education, student members will be kept abreast of legal trends which may determine their participation as attorneys in an ever-changing society.

Christian Legal Society

A local chapter of this nationwide professional association founded in 1961 provides Christian law students, lawyers and judges with a means of mutual sharing and of witnessing to the legal community. Present activities include fellowship and discussion group meetings. Other activities may include Christian Service projects as determined by the members.

Hawaii Aloha

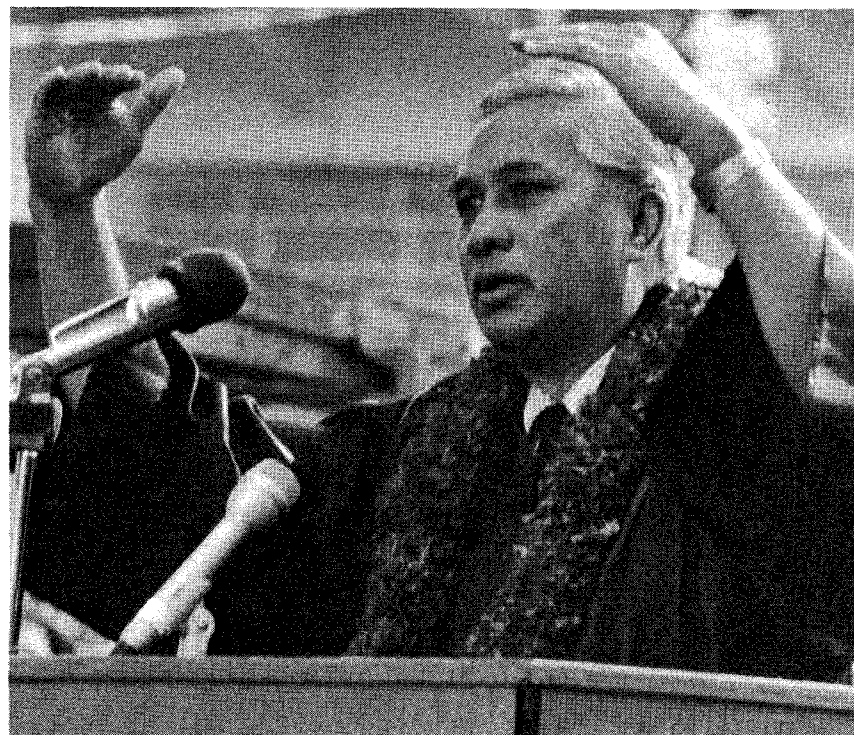
Hawaii Aloha is an organization of UH graduate and law students. Through the sponsoring of open forums, it attempts to present to the UH community and general public, both sides of topical, controversial issues which may affect our future in Hawaii. These forums have embraced such topics as the use of Kaho'olawe, water rights and native Hawaiian rights, controlled growth, and the 1978 gubernatorial election.

Phi Delta Phi International Legal Fraternity, Richardson Inn

Phi Delta Phi is the largest and oldest national legal fraternity. A local Inn of the fraternity, formed in the spring of 1979, is named in honor of Chief Justice William S. Richardson of the Hawaii Supreme Court. The fraternity is dedicated to the professional and social interests of its members and to service to the law school. Membership is open to all men and women law students who have completed their first semester of law school.

University of Hawaii Filipino Law Students Association

The U.H.F.L.S.A. was formally organized in the spring of 1981 to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the arrival of the first Filipinos in Hawaii. The Association is dedicated to fulfilling the growing need of the Filipino community in Hawaii for better legal services and more effective representation in the mainstream of Hawaii. To achieve these goals, the Association's major efforts are aimed at providing academic, career and moral support to enrolled Filipino law students, and at recruiting and guiding quality Filipino candidates for enrollment in the UH Law School. Membership is open to *all interested students* currently enrolled in the UH Law School and alumni.



Top: Groundbreaking ceremonies for the new Law School Classroom-Office Building, March 9, 1982. From left to right, Chris Kealoha, 1978, president of the Alumni Association; Dean Richard S. Miller; Allen Hoe, 1976, director, Alumni Association; James Duffy, Hawaii State Bar Association; Representative Connie Chun, 1978; Academic Vice-President David Heenan; Regent and faculty member Wallace Fujiyama; Chief Justice William S. Richardson; Robert Fujimoto, chairman, Board of Regents; Reverend Edward I. Kealanahele; Lieutenant Governor Jean King; Governor George Ariyoshi. Bottom: Reverend Edward I. Kealanahele bestows a blessing in the Hawaiian language at the site of the Law School Classroom-Office Building, Phase II of the new Law School Complex to be completed in the summer of 1983.

UH Law Newsletter

The UH Law Newsletter, published bi-monthly by students of the University of Hawaii Law School, includes features, news items, and activities happening within the Law School and the legal community. Membership to the Newsletter is voluntary. Contributions and articles are also submitted by faculty and guest writers. The Newsletter tries to promote awareness of legal as well as non-legal issues of relevance.

Women Together

This group of women law students, faculty and staff, as well as women friends and spouses of those in the Law School community meet regularly to discuss issues of particular interest to women. The purpose of the organization is to provide a supportive network for the women of the Law School, to develop an awareness and appreciation of the accomplishments of women and to promote the advancement of women in the law and the community-at-large. In matters particularly relevant to women, the group regularly sponsors speakers from the community and utilizes the local media to express points of view from the woman law student's perspective.

The Friends of the University of Hawaii Law School

This organization has been created to assist the School of Law in its development efforts. For 1982-83, the members of the Friends are:

Chief Justice William S. Richardson

UH Alumni Association Members Rosemary Fazio, William Garcia, Allen Hoe, Ron Sakamoto

Hawaii State Bar Association Member: Attorney Fred Schutte

Hawaii Bar Association Young Lawyers Association Member: Attorney Sidney J. Y. Wong

UH Law Student Association Member: Edward Harada (*Pro tem*)

UH Law School Members: Professor David L. Callies, Dean Richard S. Miller

GIFTS TO THE LAW SCHOOL

The Law School acknowledges with gratitude the following gifts received since the 1981-82 Law School brochure.

DEAN'S SCHOLASTIC AWARD

Anonymous

JAMES KOSHIBA LAW REVIEW SCHOLARSHIP

James E. T. Koshiba

CLIENT COUNSELING COMPETITION FUND

Anonymous

DEAN'S DISCRETIONARY FUND

Ashford & Wriston

Carlsmith, Carlsmith, Wichman & Case

Brian Choy

Chun, Kerr & Dodd

Emma Concepcion

Ken Fukuoka

M/M Y. Fukushima

M/M William Goebert

M/M David Harada

M/M Walter Ikeda

M/M H. B. Kidwell

M/M Alexander Kim

Paul Kokubun

Joseph N. Kobayashi

Baldo Kristovich

George W. T. Loo

Douglas Marsden

Mirikitani, Alexander-Taylor & Mohr

M/M Wallace Nagao

M/M Gilbert Nagata

Edward Nakamura

Paul, Johnson & Alston

M/M Earl T. Sato

M/M Kazuo Senda

Richard Stifel

Kenneth Sugita

Richard Tretheway

Ted Tsukiyama

WALLACE S. FUJIYAMA ENDOWMENT FUND*Major Donors*

Duty Free Shoppers, Ltd.

Takashi Anbe, Anbe, Aruga, Ishizu & Associates

M/M Marvin J. Anderson

Ronald G. S. Aui

John D. Bellinger, First Hawaiian Bank

Irwin S. Bickson, Budget Rent-A-Car of Hawaii

Damon, Key, Char & Bocken

David Flood, Dillingham Corporation

The Honorable Yoshimi Hayashi

Stanley Himeno, Honolulu International Hawaii, Inc.

Stanley Himeno, Y-D Partnership

William Hiraoka, Island Insurance Co., Ltd.

Herbert Horita, West Beach Estates

Joel Kennedy, Hawaiian Telephone Company

M/M Harold Kometani

J. Alan Kugle, C. Brewer Charitable Foundation

Robert Matsushita, Robert Matsushita & Associates

E. H. McCaughan, Pacific Insurance Co., Ltd.

William Mau, Waikiki Business Plaza

Ed Nielson, Mid-Pacific Air

Eugene Obara, United Tire & Recapping Co., Ltd.

Harold H. Ohama

Lawrence Okinaga, Carlsmith, Carlsmith, Wichman & Case

Russell Okata, Hawaii Government Employees Association

Gregg Perry, Alexander & Baldwin, Inc.

Clarence Philpotts, Bishop Insurance of Hawaii

Charles Pietch, Jr., Bishop Corporation

David T. Pietch, Title Guaranty Insurance Agency, Inc.

Diane Plotts, Hemmeter Investment Company

Itaru Saito, Mgr., Pacific Amusement Co., Ltd.

Alvin T. Shim, Shim, Sigal, Tam & Naito

Fred Tanaka, F. Y. Tanaka & Associates

Suichi Tanba, The Daiei (USA) Inc.

James Ventura, Libkuman, Ventura, Moon & Ayabe

E. Robert Wallach

Sharon Weiner, Stryker Weiner Associates

Art D. Woolaway, Travel & Ground Transportation Service, Inc.

W. T. Yoshimoto, W. T. Yoshimoto Corporation

GIFTS

SUSAN MCKAY MEMORIAL FUND

Through the generosity of the friends, relatives, and admirers of Susan McKay, a special fund has been established in her name. Susan McKay entered the School of Law in Fall 1980 and won the friendship and admiration of both students and faculty. Just prior to her death in March 1982 she participated with distinction in the National Moot Court Competition as a member of the UH Law School Team. Proceeds from the fund will be used to benefit the Law School's program and students.

Mary Ann Anderson
M/M Burr I Benner
M/M Leon Brossier
Casual Aire of Hawaii Ltd.
Kerry Chan
Thelma F. Ching
Christian Legal Society
M/M Thomas Clark
Cinerama Hawaii Hotels
M/M George P. Cullen
Marie Detwiler
G. Corrine Drobny
Constance Hassell
Davis D. Higa
Ada Jackson
Iris B. Jackson
Margaret N. Jackson
Jolly Roger
Douglas Knowlton
Mary Lee Koppelman
Ruth Koppelman
Marie Lam
M/M Ron Letterman
Frederick B. Livingston

M/M Fred Mansfield
M/M John N. Marshall
Margaret J. McGuire
Mid-Pacific Country Club
Jane M. Moeller
Tom Moffatt Productions
Mrs. Edwin C. Parsons
Peacock Enterprises Association
Angeline Pizza
Mary Pizza
Pleasant Travel Service
Alicia Provencher
M/M Robert Retherford
Jean Estelle Rolles
Royal Westminster Travel Service
Safaris & Tours
Three Torches Bar
Tradewind Tours Inc.
UH Law School Students
Vacation Travel Concepts Inc.
Steen & Dean Weinold
Alice G. Williams
M/M Gary W. Williams

MOOT COURT

American Board of Trial Advocates

STUDENT LOAN FUND

Various Honolulu Attorneys

SPECIAL GIFTS

Books

Professor Ronald C. Brown
Carlsmith, Carlsmith, Wichman & Case
Robert Franklin
Fujiyama, Duffy & Fujiyama
Gilbert M. Halpern
Charles Henry
Hoddick, Reinwald, O'Connor &
Marrack
Assistant Dean Lawrence H. Kam
Kinji Kanazawa

James A. King
The Honorable Samuel P. King
Little, Brown & Company
Office of the Mayor,
City & County of Honolulu
Dean Richard S. Miller
Keith J. Steiner
Professor Jon Van Dyke
Jon Wiig

Special thanks are also extended to the following donors of other materials to the Law School:

The Class of 1980—a framed drawing by C. Mercer entitled "Taro."

Ms. Rosemary Hilbery—a framed watercolor entitled "Balinese Temple."

Professor A. Jerome Dupont—two paintings on silk by Andy Kay entitled "Premonition" and "Joy."



**UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
SCHOOL OF LAW
1400 Lower Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822**

University of Hawaii • Diamond Jubilee • 1907-1982

